

JPRS 78260

9 June 1981

# Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2424

**FBIS**

FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

#### NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets {} are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

#### PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Indexes to this report (by keyword, author, personal names, title and series) are available from Bell & Howell, Old Mansfield Road, Wooster, Ohio 44691.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

9 June 1981

## SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2424

## CONTENTS

## INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

Heads of State Arrive In Freetown for ECOWAS Summit (Radio ELWA, 27 May 81, Freetown Domestic Service, 27 May 81).....	1
Doe's Arrival Arrivals Reported	
Lusophone Women's Meeting Sponsored by Ethiopia (THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD, 6 May 81).....	3
Briefs	
Sudanese Trade Union Delegation	4
Cuban May Day Delegation	4
Oil Refinery Project	5

## ANGOLA

Italian Cooperation Sought in Namibian Solution (ANSA, 21 May 81).....	6
Liberalism Among Party Militants Scored (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 28 May 81).....	8
Passivity of International Organizations Scored (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 26 May 81).....	9
Allocation of UNDP Past, Present Assistance Detailed (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 27 May 81).....	10
Briefs	
Algerian Officials Visit	11
SONANGOL Delegation to Ecuador	11
Cabinda Cooperatives	11
Party Cell Coordinators Meeting	11
Huambo Officers Graduation	12

Energy Official to Bulgaria	12
Communique on South African 'Attacks'	12
ODP Delegation Returns	12
Support to Private Builders	12
Portuguese Merchant Marine Cooperation	13
Cabinda Clothing Factory	13
Lara in Prague	13
OMA Delegation to Spain	13
Political Activists in Huambo	13
Journalism Students in Cuba	14
Soviet Trade Unionists	14
New Provincial Commissioner	14
International Trade Regulations	14
New Banknotes	14
Delegation to Mongolian Congress	15

#### CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

New French Government's Relations With Africa Discussed (Editorial; REALITES CENTRAFRICAINES, 12-19 May 81).....	16
Minister Says Rural Development is Government Priority (Emmanuel Abdul Interview; REALITES CENTRAFRICAINES, 12-19 May 81).....	17

#### CHAD

Briefs	
Entry, Work Permits Abrogated	21

#### CONGO

Briefs	
Foreign Bases Opposed	22

#### DJIBOUTI

Briefs	
Treaties, Accords Backed	23
Oman Gives Vehicles	23
Message From Hassan II	23

#### ETHIOPIA

NATO Rome Meeting Seen Dashing Hopes for Peace (Editorial; THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD, 10 May 81).....	24
Role of Mass Media in Ideological Work Defined (THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD, 9 May 81).....	25
Army Role in Ogaden Resettling Praised (THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD, 5 May 81).....	27



Talks With Italy Affirm Value of Cooperation (Addis Ababa Domestic Service, 25 May 81).....	28
Exhibition on USSR Higher Education Inaugurated (THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD, 30 Apr 81).....	30
Korean Experts Carry Out Power Plant Study (THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD, 8 May 81).....	31
Mengistu Congratulatory Message to Czechoslovakia (THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD, 9 May 81).....	32
Merchants, Middlemen Warned About Creating Shortages (Editorial; THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD, 6 May 81).....	33
Coffee Production Helps Overcome Kaffa Unemployment (THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD, 5 May 81).....	35
Cuban Veterinary Cooperation To Assist Livestock Development (THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD, 30 Apr 81).....	36
Briefs	
Greek Scholarships	38
GDR Kindergarten Equipment Donations	38
Italian Communist Party Support	38
Czechoslovak Official's Visit	38
Talks in Khartoum Denied	39
Assab Port New Tugboat	39
GDR Sports Equipment Donation	39
Weapon Repair, Maintenance Course	39
 GABON	
French Planes Aided Evacuation of Cameroonians (AFP, 30 May 81).....	41
 GHANA	
'DAILY GRAPHIC' Deplores Killings in Nigeria (Accra Domestic Service, 3 Jun 81).....	42
Briefs	
Canadian, FRG Aid	43
 GUINEA	
Briefs	
Ministers, Envoy to USSR Appointed	44

## GUINEA-BISSAU

Vieira Announces Special PAIGC Congress (AFP, 26 May 81).....	45
--	----

Briefs	
New Appointments	46

## IVORY COAST

Editorial on Relations With Mitterrand Government (Editorial, Auguste Miremont; FRATERNITE MATIN, 23-23 May 81)...	47
---	----

## LIBERIA

New Educational Strategy Is Proposed (NEW LIBERIAN, 4 May 81).....	49
---	----

New Constitution Will Drop Property Clause (SUNDAY PEOPLE, 3 May 81).....	50
--	----

PRC Will Uphold Liberianization Policy (NEW LIBERIAN, 4 May 81).....	52
---	----

Outdated Refinery Gets Blame for Gas Crisis (Napoleon A. Teage; NEW LIBERIAN, 8 May 81).....	53
---	----

Finns Will Build New Water Treatment Plant (NEW LIBERIAN, 8 May 81).....	55
---	----

Army May Help Produce Rice (NEW LIBERIAN, 8 May 81).....	56
---	----

Business Confidence in Economy Grows (New Liberian, 7 May 81).....	57
---	----

Diamond Mining Corruption Is Being Watched (Editorial; NEW LIBERIAN, 7 May 81).....	58
--	----

Quiwonkpa Warns Against Diamond Trafficking (NEW LIBERIAN, 7 May 81).....	60
--	----

Briefs	
Doe To Attend ECOWAS Summit	61
Bank of Liberia Debtors	61
Tolbert Officials Get Clemency	61
Guinea-Liberia Shipping Accord	62
New Police Hq	62
Tipoteh Escapes Bomb Threat	62

## MADAGASCAR

KDTM Celebrates 25th Anniversary (MADAGASCAR-MATIN, 17, 21 Apr 81).....	63
Visit by Komsomol Delegation Review of KDTM History	
UNICEF Official's Visit Reported (MADAGASCAR-MATIN, 27 Apr 81).....	65
President Uses New HS 748 Airplane (Editorial; MADAGASCAR-MATIN, 27 Apr 81).....	66
Briefs	
French Food Aid	67
Chemical Fertilizer Plant	67
Sericulture Aid	67

## MALI

President's Remarks at Working Session Reported (Bamako Domestic Service, 27 May 81).....	68
Shagari Makes Departure Statement, Leaves (Bamako Domestic Service, 27 May 81).....	70
Briefs	
French Aid to Mali	72

## MOZAMBIQUE

No Coercion Noted in Reeducation Centers (Barbara and Allen Isaacman; DAILY NEWS, 11 May 81).....	73
Briefs	
Protocols With Portugal	76

## NAMIBIA

S. African Liberation Organization Spokesmen Interviewed (Ignatius Mufalali, Thami Sindelo Interview; LA REPUBBLICA, 16 May 81).....	77
NP Leader Lashes DTA (David Pieters; THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER, 22 May 81).....	80
Colored Politics May Involve Three-Way Split (THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER, 22 May 81).....	81
Kaura Statement Sparks Exchange (THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER, 27 May 81).....	82

Pretoria Viewed as Unlikely To Allow SWAPO Power (Editorial; WINDHOEK OBSERVER, 9 May 81).....	83
SA Allegedly Is Key to SWA Prosperity (THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER, 22 May 81).....	84
Mudge Addresses Domestic, Foreign Issues (THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER, 27 May 81).....	85
Attack on Aktur U.S.-SA Negotiations	
Engineer Calls for Expanded Infrastructure (David Pieters; THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER, 22 May 81).....	87
Du Plessis Presents Budget to Assembly (THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER, 20 May 81).....	88
Chamber of Commerce Gives Data on Economy (THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER, 22 May 81).....	89
Caprivian Looks at SWA (THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER, 22 May 81).....	90
Black, White Farmers Squabble (THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER, 22 May 81).....	92
NP Leader Blasts Black Land Acquisitions (David Pieters; THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER, 27 May 81).....	93
Briefs	
SWAPO Interested in Constitution Conference	94
Angolans Violated Border	94
NIGER	
Briefs	
ROK Aid	95
NIGERIA	
Government Plan for Farm Co-ops Received Endorsement (Editorial; GASKIYA TA FI KWABO, 8 May 81).....	96
SENEGAL	
Government Plans To Cut Oil Imports in Half (AFP, 26 May 81).....	97
Briefs	
Philippines Muslim Delegation	98
National Oil Company Established	98

## SOMALIA

Radio Kulmis on Siad Barre's U.S. Visit (Radio Kulmis, 26 May 81).....	99
Foreign Ministry Responds to Kenyan Allegations (Mogadishu International Service, 27 May 81).....	101

## TOGO

President Eyadema Receives SDAR Foreign Minister (Lome Domestic Service, 22 May 81).....	103
---	-----

## UPPER VOLTA

Briefs Curfew Lifted	104
-------------------------	-----

## ZIMBABWE

Vital Talks for Accoz Start Today (THE HERALD, 28 May 81).....	105
More Blacks To Be Made Magistrates (Gilbert Mawarire; THE HERALD, 25 May 81).....	106
Austrian Foreign Minister Visits (WIENER ZEITUNG, 22 May 81).....	107
Plan To Establish Three Major Cooperatives Detailed (THE HERALD, 28 May 81).....	108
Consulting Firm Wins Malawi, Zambian Contracts (Tim Chigodo; BUSINESS HERALD, 28 May 81).....	109
West Germany Signs Aid Pact (THE HERALD, 28 May 81).....	110
Unions Call for State-Run Mines (Elton Mutasa; THE HERALD, 28 May 81).....	111
Immigration, Emigration Statistics Given (THE HERALD, 28 May 81).....	112
Return of Big Game Hunters Reported (Keith Kiewiet; THE HERALD, 28 May 81).....	113
Briefs	
Youth Centers	116
Ngangas Warned	116
Help for Co-ops	116
Ziyambi Case Adjourns	117
FPA League Membership	117
AZ Reforms	117

HEADS OF STATE ARRIVE IN FREETOWN FOR ECOWAS SUMMIT

Doe's Arrival

AB272027 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1900 GMT 27 May 81

[Text] The Liberian head of state M Sgt Samuel Doe, has arrived in Freetown, Sierra Leone, at the head of a 27-man high powered government delegation to attend the 6th summit meeting of heads of state of ECOWAS which opens there tomorrow, Thursday. According to the Liberian News Agency (LINA), the Liberian leader and party arrived in Freetown at the International Airport at about 1330 Wednesday afternoon, and were received upon arrival by Sierra Leone Second Vice President C.A. Kamara-Taylor, along with a vast Liberian delegation to Freetown, including planning minister, Dr Togba Nah-Tipoteh; finance minister, George K. Dunye; Ambassador Joseph Morris; Manor River Union secretary general, Ernest Eastman; Mr Robert Tubman, managing director of ECOWAS Fund based in Lome, Togo.

The LINA correspondent travelling with the head of state and (?official party) reported that a large number of Liberians residing in Freetown and thousands of Sierra Leonian citizens were on hand to meet Master Sergeant Doe and party. Following military honors, the Liberian leader was received by President Siaka Stevens in the VIP lounge at the airport near Freetown. As the head of state and party left the airport for Freetown City, reports said thousands of people (?sought) their way to greet Master Sergeant Doe. The crowd was enthusiastic but extremely large and uneasy to control by Sierra Leonian security personnel, and according to LINA, the Liberian security forces had to build a (?shield) along the doors of the Mercedes Benz carrying the head of state. Reports said further that even schools, banks and other official businesses, including public offices came to a standstill while the head of state and party arrived in Freetown.

The ECOWAS summit conference is due to open officially tomorrow, Thursday, and major issues on the agenda for tomorrow will include the free movement of persons within the ECOWAS community. Tonight, head of state Doe and party are being officially welcomed at a dinner offered by the ambassador and the Liberian community residing in Sierra Leone. According to other reports, the ECOWAS meeting is being attended by all but one of the 16 member states of the ECOWAS.

### Arrivals Reported

AB272047 Freetown Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 27 May 81

[Text] Heads of state and government in the ECOWAS subregion arrived in Freetown today for the community's summit meeting scheduled to start at the (Abeville) Conference Centre tomorrow. First to arrive were Presidents Eyadema of Togo and Mathieu Kerekou of Benin who were received by Vice President C.A. Kamara-Taylor. After a military welcome ceremony, they were led to the presidential lounge where they were formally received by President Siaka Stevens. Other arrivals so far include President Shehu Shagari of Nigeria, Abdou Diouf of Senegal, Khouna Ould Haydala of Mauritania, Sekou Toure of Guinea, the Liberian head of state M Sgt Samuel K. Doe and President Joao Vieira of Guinea-Bissau. The first prime minister of Cape Verde, Mr Pedro Pires, and the foreign minister of Upper Volta, Mr Felix Tientaraboum, who were representing their respective countries, delegations have also arrived.

(SO: 4420/1068



LUSOPHONE WOMEN'S MEETING SPONSORED BY ETHIOPIA

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 6 May 81 pp 1, 8

[Excerpt] Addis Ababa (ENA)--A workshop on "the improvement of the quality [of] life for rural women" organised for women trainers and planners from newly-liberated Portuguese-speaking African countries opened on Monday at the Economic Commission for Africa.

The main purpose of the workshop is to enable women trainers and leaders from the newly-liberated Portuguese-speaking African countries, namely, Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, and Sao Tome and Principe to gain new ideas and skills to improve the standard of living of women and their families in the rural areas. Such new ideas can be gained from lectures by experts, exchange of experiences and observation of successful women's programmes and projects carried out by other African countries.

Opening remarks were made by Dr. Agnes Akosua Aidoo, Task Force Officer for African Training and Research Centre for Women (ATRCW), Dr. Peter Ohari, Officer-in-Charge of Social Development Division of the ECA, Dr. Nancy Hafkin, Officer-in-Charge of ATRCW, and by Comrade Abezash Wolde-Michael, Chairperson of Revolutionary Ethiopia Women's Association (REWA).

Addressing the participants, Dr. Agnes Akosua Aidoo said that the participants have all come from newly-liberated Portuguese-speaking countries which have very unique experiences in the struggle for Africa's liberation.

The Chairperson of REWA also briefed the participants on the objective of the Ethiopian Revolution, the victories scored so far and the dependable stage it has reached at present.

The three week workshop will provide a forum for exchange of views on such topics as nutrition, food processing, preservation and storage, public health, family life education, mother and child health care, and other similar topics.

The workshop is being sponsored by ATRCW through its African Women's Development Task Force Unit in cooperation with the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs of Socialist Ethiopia.



## BRIEFS

**SUDANESE TRADE UNION DELEGATION--Addis Ababa (ENA)--**A Sudanese Trade Union delegation led by Mr Mohiedin Bakit, Secretary-General of the Trade Union of the Sudan, arrived here yesterday to attend Friday's May Day celebrations in Socialist Ethiopia. In a press statement at Bole International Airport on arrival, Mr. Bakit expressed pleasure for being here to witness the celebrations of the International Worker's Day and expressed confidence that the delegation's visit will further strengthen existing relations and cooperation between the workers of Socialist Ethiopia and the Democratic Republic of the Sudan. Mr. Bakit said that Sudanese workers view with respect and admiration the active participation of Ethiopian workers in the struggle for the defence of the revolution and the Motherland and referred to the growing relations between workers of the two sisterly neighbouring countries. He said that workers of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan will celebrate May Day with a pledge of renewed dedication for national development and increased productivity. Members of the Sudanese Trade Union delegation were welcomed on arrival by Comrade Mersae Abebe, Secretary-General of AETU, and staff of the Embassy of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan here. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 30 Apr 81 p 1]

**CUBAN MAY DAY DELEGATION--Addis Ababa (ENA)--**A delegation of the Trade Union of the Republic of Cuba led by Comrade Roberto Machado Maraujo, Secretary-General of the Trade Union of Camaguey Province in the Republic of Cuba, arrived here yesterday to take part in the May Day celebrations to be held for the seventh time today in Socialist Ethiopia. Speaking to reporters at Bole International Airport on arrival here Comrade Roberto Machado Maraujo expressed admiration for the struggle being made to build a socialist system free of exploitation of man by man. He also hailed the role of Ethiopian workers in this regard. He said that the Cuban workers are watching with enthusiasm the on-going struggle and the results to far achieved. Comrade Roberto Machado Maraujo disclosed that the relations and solidarity that exist between the workers of Revolutionary Ethiopia and the Republic of Cuba are based on a firm foundation. He expressed pleasure for taking part in the May Day celebrations in Ethiopia as representative of the workers of the Republic of Cuba. The delegation was welcomed on arrival by Comrade Mersae Abebe, Secretary-General of the All Ethiopia Trade Union (AETU) and officials of the Embassy of the Republic of Cuba in Addis Ababa. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 1 May 81 p 6]

OIL REFINERY PROJECT--According to LE MAURICIEN (date not given) the project to build an oil refinery in Mauritius with the aid of a French firm has been abandoned by the French Government due to various reasons, the principal being the opposition of high-level Reunionese officials. [Summary] [Victoria NATION in French 29 Apr 81 p 2]

CS01 4400/1246

ITALIAN COOPERATION SOUGHT IN NAMIBIAN SOLUTION

AU211945 Rome ANSA in English 1940 GMT 21 May 81

[Excerpt] Luanda, 21 May (ANSA)--Angola would like to see Italy use "all its political weight" in the search for a "rapid" solution to the Namibian question, according to Angolan Foreign Minister Paulo Teixeira Jorge.

In an interview with ANSA here, the Angolan diplomatic chief, who is scheduled to start a visit to Rome on 28 May, said, "I believe Italy can play a role on the Namibian problem, considering its membership of the EEC and its relations with the other European countries."

"We want it to use all its political weight on the other countries so that a rapid solution of the Namibian problem is achieved."

In other points the Angolan diplomatic chief pointed out that Angola is "not participating in the war of liberation in Namibia between the Southwest Africa People's Organization and South Africa, but it suffers its effects."

Angola, which won independence from Portuguese colonial rule only 5 years ago, is still in the grips of civil strife caused by the UNITA guerrilla organization. Led by Jonas Savimbi, UNITA survives in the south of the country on and around the frontier with Namibia thanks to South African backing.

According to figures available here, in order to control UNITA's sorties and put up some sort of defense against South African incursions, Angola is forced to divert more than half its limited economic resources each year to maintain an army which enjoys the aid of a force of Cuban "advisers" unofficially estimated at about 20,000.

In other points, Teixeira Jorge noted that Italo-Angolan relations have been pushing ahead "harmoniously for years."

"My coming visit to Italy will be the chance to discuss the prospects for a further development of cooperation between the two countries," he pledged.

"Good relations between Italy and Angola," the foreign minister recalled, "started before Angolan independence" on 11 November 1975.

In this connection, he noted the "support and solidarity" which the Angolan liberation movement found in "various Italian political and trade-union circles."

"Italy was also one of the first countries to recognise the Angolan Government after independence and to establish diplomatic ties with it," he added.

But, despite this, as official figures show, trade between Italy and Angola remains limited. In the first 11 months of 1980, Italian goods exported to Angola were worth about 57 million dollars, compared to imports of about 480 million dollars.

But Teixeira Jorge disclosed that a major topic on his agenda in Rome will be the openings for developing relations between Eni, Italy's state-run fuels group, and Sonangol, the Angolan oil company.

Last month, the Eni subsidiary, Agip, was allotted a vast area for prospection off Angola's coast and it is planning to spend about one hundred million dollars there. Agip also holds a 15-percent share in a consortium with Elf of France and Mobil of the United States drilling for oil another vast area of potential oil-bearing strata.

CSO: 4420/1071

LIBERALISM AMONG PARTY MILITANTS SCORED

Luanda JOURNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 28 May 81 p 1

[Excerpts] Comrade Ambrosio Lukoki, member of the Political Bureau, vigorously criticized the spirit of liberalism that persists among party militants and the "lack of political courage" to expose problems to party structures. He made these statements during a meeting held yesterday in Luanda.

Ambrosio Lukoki insisted on the need for an intransigent struggle against the existence of splittist or parallel groups, exhorting the militants to unite against ideological and ethnic divisions, as well as against petty bourgeois manifestations.

He noted that party cells have been recently meeting, not to review issues relating to the life of the party and the popular masses, but solely for the sake of being present. He advised the participants to hold political debates on the basis of democratic centralism in order to find solutions for the country's urgent problems and so that the party should assume its fitting role as the leading force in society.

Present at the meeting were comrades Dino Matrosse from the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee for political work in the security and defense organisms; Francisco Magalhaes Paiva, provisional member of the party's Political Bureau and national political director of the FAPLA; Bernardo de Sousa, of the party's Central Committee and first secretary of the People's Assembly; Afonso Van-Dunen (Mbinda), member of the party's Central Committee and secretary for foreign affairs; Francisco Bartolomeu, member of the party's Central Committee; members of the party's Luanda provincial committee; members of the provincial people's assembly; party militants; JMPLA-Party Youth militants and members of mass organizations.

CSO: 4401/786

PASSIVITY OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS SCORED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 26 May 81 p 1

[Excerpts] Paulo Jorge, the Angolan minister of foreign affairs, made a speech Monday during the plenary assembly at the conference on sanctions against South Africa held in Paris.

Paulo Jorge opened his remarks by stressing the presence at the conference of the first secretary of the French Socialist Party, which he characterized as a very important political event and praised as an "historic victory."

Paulo Jorge continued: "The brutal repression of the majority in South Africa carried out by apartheid expresses the colonial nature of the South African regime and violates the principle of the right of self-determination. Thus, the combat and resistance activities of the ANC and the SWAPO against the illegal South African Government cannot in any way be identified with the so-called "terrorism" invoked recently by South Africa and the United States.

"The recent argument by a Chilean military authority on the establishment of a base at the extreme tip of the Latin American continent for the so-called defense of the Southern Atlantic is a subject of deep concern."

The Angolan minister of foreign affairs mentioned the various resolutions of the Security Council on South African aggressions against Angola and the measures deriving from them. "In the face of the Pretoria regime's intransigence, in the face of its refusal to accept the pertinent resolutions of the competent international entities, in the face of the continuation of criminal aggressions against the Frontline countries...a question of particular seriousness comes up: to how many acts of violation of sovereignty and territorial integrity and of premeditated armed invasions or aggressions must we submit and how many human lives and material damage must be lost before the competent international organizations adopt more efficient measures within their field of responsibility?"

The Angolan minister of foreign affairs reaffirmed the Angolan people's and the Angolan Government's solidarity with the SWAPO and the ANC in their heroic struggle for national independence and liberation, independently of the enormous sacrifices already made and still to be made by the People's Republic of Angola.

CSO: 4401/287

## ALLOCATION OF UNDP PAST, PRESENT ASSISTANCE DETAILED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 27 May 81 p 1

[Text] The UNDP plan for assistance to Angola for the 5-year period 1982-1986 amounts to \$41.5 million (1,245 million kwanzas), according to Gunnar Asplund, UNDP representative in our country.

The UNDP, which began operating in Angola in 1976, has already granted this country a total of \$13,945,000 (388,350,000 kwanzas) principally aimed at refugees and displaced persons.

United Nations organisms that contributed the most to Angola after independence (1976-1978) have been the WFP and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, for a total of \$31 million each. The UNICEF contributed \$816 million during the period 1976-1979.

During the period 1977-1980, the Angolan Government devoted about 55 percent of UNDP funds to the fields of communications, transportation and education. The agriculture, industry, science and technology, natural resources and labor fields received between 6 and 7 percent each.

Two programs for pilot and air mechanics training were initiated in the field of transportation and communications, one of which ends this year while the second will end in 1984. Another program was aimed at the training of air controllers, aeronautic communications personnel, radio personnel, air navigation equipment technicians and other civil aeronautics specialists, for a total of \$2,403,000.

In the field of telecommunications, a project for \$2,804,000 was implemented, aimed at establishing a national training center covering most of the technical needs in telecommunications of the People's Republic of Angola.

The first course has already ended. It was ministered by eight experts. A total of \$1,059,000 was devoted to postal services and meteorology. The principal project in the field of education was the creation of a professional training center, which operates with the assistance of 5 experts and trains 120 technicians annually for Luanda. Professional training will soon be expanded to all provinces of Angola.

Moreover, provincial centers have been established throughout the country to upgrade the skills of teachers. The first cycle of graduation included 20,000 teachers from all provinces of the country.

The amount devoted to education totals \$3,688,000.

CSO: 4401/286



## ANGOLA

### BRIEFS

ALGERIAN OFFICIALS VISIT--The Algerian minister of heavy industry, Mohamed Liassine, is in our country for a 4-day visit. He stated upon arrival that his visit to Angola "is aimed at reinforcing the friendship and cooperation between Angola and Algeria," and he expressed his desire to establish cooperation agreements in the field of heavy industry with the Angolan authorities. [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 28 May 81 p 1]

SONANGOL DELEGATION TO ECUADOR--Herminio Escorcio, director general of SONANGOL [Angolan Oil Company] and member of the party's Central Committee, is in the capital of Ecuador to participate in the 16th general assembly of the ARPEL [Latin American Petroleum Industry Mutual Aid Association]. In Quito the SONANGOL delegation will become acquainted with the experiences of the national petroleum companies of the Latin American countries and will study the possibility for technical cooperation in cadre training. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 27 May 81 p 2]

CABINDA COOPERATIVES--A total of 6,939 peasants are members of cooperatives and peasant associations in the province of Cabinda. Jose Joao de Castro, director of agricultural cooperatives and assistance to peasants stated that the peasants' work has been very satisfactory during the last semesters. He added that there are now 100 peasant associations and 4 cooperatives in the Cabindo, Cacongo, Buku-Zau and Belize municipalities. [Excerpts] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 27 May 81 p 2]

PARTY CELL COORDINATORS MEETING--The first national assembly of coordinators of party cells within the FAPLA was recently held in the city of Uije to review past activities, study and analyze the Political Bureau declaration and President Jose Eduardo dos Santos' May Day speech and to outline general orientations to develop future political and organizational activities. At the end of 3 days of heated debate, the participants decided to increase the activities of the party's grassroots organizations within the armed forces. The meeting also decided to pay more attention to the education and ideological training of the members and to promote the system of study groups and ideological meetings. It was also decided that the analysis of party members' behavior and payment of dues should be included in the agendas of monthly meetings. In view of the need to purge or punish those elements whose behavior demands it, the assembly advocated the rigorous application of the directives issued



by the Central Committee Secretariat. The closing speech was made by the political chief of the military region, Capt Antonio Paulo dos Santos (Patonio), who stressed the important nature of the meeting. [Excerpts] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 27 May 81 p 2]

HUAMBO OFFICERS GRADUATION--Huambo--The second course for FAPLA officers, which had taken place over a period of 6 months at the Raul Dias Arguelles School in Chipipa recently ended with a ceremony presided by Major Nito Teixeira, chief of the directorate of combat readiness and military academies. During the ceremony, new officers were sworn in as first and second lieutenants and material awards were given to combatants and battalion chiefs who distinguished themselves during the course. [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 23 May 81 p 2]

ENERGY OFFICIAL TO BULGARIA--Pedro Castro Van-Dunem (Loy), minister of energy, left Luanda on Sunday at the head of an important delegation for Sofia, where he will participate until 31 May in a CEMA meeting on problems of electricity and electrification. Following the CEMA meeting, Pedro Van-Dunem will make an official visit to Bulgaria. He will then visit Czechoslovakia, the GDR and Yugoslavia on a working tour. Carvalho Simoes, national director of the Electric Company; Agostinho Fernandes, director of the cabinet for planning; Carlos Santos, director of the cabinet for development and Maria Coelho, chief of the cabinet for international exchanges are members of the Military of Energy delegation. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 26 May 81 pp 1-2]

COMMUNIQUE ON SOUTH AFRICAN 'ATTACKS'--The Peoples Republic of Angola Ministry of Defense issued a communique yesterday in which it reported a number of acts of aggression in southern Angola perpetrated by the air force of the racist regime of South Africa since April this year. According to the communique, 5 people were killed and 26 were wounded, both soldiers and civilians, as a result of the attacks. The communique added that on 21 May, South African troops, supported by 2 Impala aircraft bombed 2 buses on the Changongo-Ongiva Road, killing 2 people and wounding 25, all civilians, and destroying a number of vehicles. [LD261226 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 26 May 81]

ODP DELEGATION RETURNS--A delegation from the ODP [People's Defense Organization] headed by Paiva Domingos da Silva, member of the party's Central Committee and general commandant of this organization, returned to Luanda on Wednesday following a 30-day visit to six socialist countries. During its stay in these countries (the GDR, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Romania, Bulgaria and Hungary), the delegation held talks and exchanged experiences with people's militia organizations. Paiva Domingos da Silva stated upon his return to Luanda that this visit helped to strengthen the cooperation between these para-military organizations. [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 14 May 81 p 2]

SUPPORT TO PRIVATE BUILDERS--Through a communique signed by Minister Manuel Mangueira, the Ministry of Construction notes that it is presently studying the possibility of granting support to private builders and small producers of construction materials. It states that the persons concerned should come to a meeting on 18 May at the national directorate for urban affairs and construction. The meeting is open to persons from all parts of the country. [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 14 May 81 p 2]

PORTUGUESE MERCHANT MARINE COOPERATION--Talks between the ANGONAVE (Angolan Navigation Agency) and the CNN (National Navigation Company) of Portugal, which began on 20 May, continued in Luanda on Friday on board the ship "Nacala," under the chairmanship of Cristovao Domingos Francisco (Colombo), national director of merchant marine and ports of Angola and Dr Martins Vieira, member of the Administrative Council of the CNN. The coordinating commission between the ANGONAVE and the CNN must meet annually to define new ways and means of cooperation in the Angola-South America, Angola-Northern Europe, Angola-Mediterranean and Angola-Portugal traffic in order to solve the problems affecting the port of Luanda. Portuguese cooperation with ANGONAVE consists at this time of the crew of the Angolan ships "Ebo" and "Kifangondo," on the basis of agreements signed in 1979 between the two governments. The expansion of this cooperation to the commercial and administrative fields is now contemplated. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 26 May 81 p 2]

CABINDA CLOTHING FACTORY--In order to overcome the shortage of clothing in Cabinda, a modern clothing factory equipped with German, Italian and British equipment is being installed. Its cost is over 150 million kwanzas. Foreign technicians are providing assistance in the installation of this plant, which will become operational the middle of next June. Its regular production will be 500 pairs of trousers and 500 shirts per day. The plant, which will be called "Onix Clothing Factory," will manufacture high-quality clothing and will use its own independent energy supply. [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 12 May 81 p 1]

LARA IN PRAGUE--Lucio Lara, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Political Bureau and secretary for organization met in Prague on Monday with Vasil Bilak, member of the presidium of the Central Committee of the Czech Communist Party and discussed with him issues related to the cooperation between the two brotherly countries. Lucio Lara is visiting Czechoslovakia for 1 week. The two officials also reviewed questions related to the international situation. Both parties affirmed that the defense of universal peace is the indispensable condition for the fruitful construction of socialism and the independent development of peoples and countries. They also expressed their steadfastness in supporting the struggle of the peoples of Southern Africa for freedom and independence. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 12 May 81 p 1]

OMA DELEGATION TO SPAIN--A delegation from the Organization of Angolan Women headed by Irene Neto, OMA Provincial Committee coordinator, left yesterday for Barcelona where it will participate in the meetings of an international conference of solidarity with the families of political prisoners in Uruguay. These meetings, that will last 3 days, and will be attended by representatives of women's organizations from various parts of the world, are aimed at enlightening international public opinion on the arbitrary atrocities perpetrated by the fascist government against the Uruguayan people. [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 12 May 81 p 2]

POLITICAL ACTIVISTS IN HUAMBO--The fourth meeting of the MPLA-Labor Party political activists in the province of Huambo ended yesterday afternoon. Following the analysis of the political activists' actions and their specific tasks, the meeting recommended increased support to cooperative and individual peasants and their enlightenment in carrying out agricultural tasks and marketing of their products. The meeting also recommended the methodical use of political cadre for the cultural

and politico-ideological training of the activists. Final conclusions list the severe measures to be adopted against those political activists who abandon their posts without previous authorization. Disrespect between both party and government leaders and political activists was criticized. [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 13 May 81 p 2]

JOURNALISM STUDENTS IN CUBA--A group of 22 young Angolans recently concluded a journalism course in Havana. The group was saluted by the Journalists' Union of Cuba (UPEC) at a ceremony attended by the Angolan ambassador to Cuba, Joao Baptista Mawete, officials from the Communist Party of Cuba, and course professors. Ernesto Vera, secretary general of the Cuban association was also present; he stressed the role played by the press in defense of the people's interests and criticized the so-called bourgeois objectivity that very often fails to mirror reality. It should be noted that Moises Campos and Jose Aragao of our paper both took this course, which we believe will help a great deal in carrying out future tasks. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 10 May 81 p 2]

SOVIET TRADE UNIONISTS--A Soviet trade union delegation headed by Alexei Francuzov, secretary of the central committee of agricultural workers, arrived in Angola yesterday at the invitation of the national trade union of farming and ranching workers. The delegation will remain in Luanda until 15 May and will visit some production units located in the capital. [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 9 May 81 p 2]

NEW PROVINCIAL COMMISSIONER--In a decree published yesterday the president of the MPLA-Labor Party and of the People's Republic of Angola, Jose Eduardo dos Santos, dismissed Francisco Romao de Oliveira e Silva from his post as Luanda provincial commissioner. Lt Col Evaristo Domingos Kimba, member of the party's Political Bureau was temporarily appointed to replace him, while continuing in his functions of minister of provincial coordination. It should be recalled that during the May Day ceremonies, the Angolan chief of state stressed the need to reinforce the political authority of leaders in the province of Luanda because of some negative aspects that still persist in the capital of the country and should be overcome as soon as possible. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 10 May 81 p 1]

INTERNATIONAL TRADE REGULATIONS--A circular from the Ministry of Planning signed by Minister Lopo Ferreira do Nascimento mentions a number of indispensable regulations pertaining to international trade, given the fact that on many occasions and in various ways some national and foreign organisms and companies have attempted to use contracts signed without regard to the formalities required under Angolan legislation for operations involving convertible currency. It is once again brought to the attention of those concerned that according to Executive Decree No 14/78 any contract in foreign currency that does not adhere to the provisions of this decree is invalid. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 26 May 81 p 2]

NEW BANKNOTES--New banknotes for 1,000 and 500 kwanzas will be issued soon throughout the national territory, according to a communique from the Department of Public Relations of the National Bank of Angola. The communique further states that no lines should be formed at the various banks, as no exchange of money will take place. [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 26 May 81 p 1]

DELEGATION TO MONGOLIAN CONGRESS--A delegation from the MPLA-Labor Party headed by Ilidio Machado, member of the Central Committee, arrived yesterday in the People's Republic of Mongolia to be present at the 18th congress of the Revolutionary Party of Mongolia, to be held in Ulan Bator from 26 to 30 May. The presence of this MPLA-Labor Party delegation at this congress is proof of the People's Republic of Angola's interest in the experiment of building socialism in Mongolia, a country that reached this stage of development by "skipping" capitalism. Other members of the delegation are Marques Manokapul Bassoava, member of the party's Central Committee and provincial commissioner of Mexico and Anjo Eduardo from the Department of Foreign Affairs of the party's Central Committee. [Excerpts] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 26 May 81 p 1]

CSO: 4401

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

NEW FRENCH GOVERNMENT'S RELATIONS WITH AFRICA DISCUSSED

Bangui REALITES CENTRAFRICAINES in French 12-19 May 81 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text] Far beyond the result which to many was unexpected. Dreaded by others. The socialist leader's very clear victory is a considerable event. The 21st president of the French Republic will be a socialist, for the first time. The institutions of the Fifth Republic have in this instance functioned perfectly, permitting the political alternation to take place without crisis.

Now that Francois Mitterrand is elected, after the legislative elections that will take place at the end of June he is going to have to find a majority to support his social and economic policy. As far as international policy is concerned, observers believe there is a permanence in the broad choices made by the French heads of state over the last 20 years.

Where Will a Socialist President Stand?

However, where the Near East is concerned Francois Mitterrand is closer to the Israelis than the Arab capitals or the PLO. In East-West relations, the new French president envisages them as clearer, more resolved in the context of an action within the Western camp.

As for Africa, it may legitimately be wondering about the kind of relations it will have with France in the future. Of course, men like Michel Rocard or the European commissioner, Claude Cheysson, enjoy great prestige on our continent. However, the redefinition of French aid to the developing countries, of Africa in particular, has been announced by Mitterrand as a candidate.

This new policy, if it is to succeed, must take into account the aspirations of the various African states, their difference and their individuality, and must be able to open a genuine dialogue with them.

8946

CSO: 4400/1190



CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

MINISTER SAYS RURAL DEVELOPMENT IS GOVERNMENT PRIORITY

Bangui REALITES CENTRAFRICAINES in French 12-19 May 81 pp 1, 2

[Interview with Emmanuel Abdul, minister of State in Charge of Agriculture and Stock Breeding; time, place and author of interview not specified.]

[Text] At the investiture ceremony for the president of the Republic, the chief justice of the Supreme Court delivered a much-commented-on speech on agriculture and its development problems. The head of state on his own account summarized the contents of that speech during the ceremony at which the new government was presented. Today REALITES CENTRAFRICAINES opens the agriculture dossier for its readers with an interview with the minister of State in Charge of Agriculture and Stock Breeding.

The objectives are clear: to revive agriculture, to modernize it, to obtain better yields in order to raise the standard of living. For this, to tackle head-on the expansion of export crops and the progress of food crops. There are several means, state aid through investment, combining in cooperatives or associations, training for management.

[Question] Mr Minister, what are the broad outlines of your rural development plans?

[Answer] The broad lines of agriculture and stock breeding development have been announced in our country's economic and social adjustment plan.

Our goal is to contribute to increasing the income and well-being of the rural population, especially by increasing, diversifying and improving the production, its processing and its marketing.

For stock breeding it is necessary to increase the livestock by improving productivity. Sanitary coverage of the various stock breeding areas is also an important problem.

[Question] What is really new about that policy?

[Answer] The positive aspects of the actions that have been undertaken heretofore should not be denied. For in the matter of rural development, all actions must be conceived for the long term. Therefore it is not for me to break with everything that has been done since the economic and social adjustment plan was put in place. Of course there were inadequacies, but it is possible to bring about improvement through a number of actions.

Our program of action in favor of agriculture and stock breeding demands a reconstruction effort based on reconditioning rural roads, on training, popularization and marketing. Moreover, in our concern for reducing the effort of the peasant at work and improving production yield, I will insist on reviving the wagon cultivation as well as on gradually taking up motorization. Generally, the orientation we want to give to agriculture and stock breeding is that of an integrated rural development, that is to say a development that will include all agro-socio-economic aspects of the rural world. Finally, to accomplish this task is so difficult, it turns out to be necessary to establish an agricultural credit.

[Question] Will you help any one type of activity in particular?

[Answer] The dominant characteristic of rural development at the present time is the diversity of agricultural production. It must be maintained and promoted.

You know that after 14 years of dictatorship, piracy and chaos, Central African agriculture is experiencing enormous difficulties at the material as well as the financial level. This is a serious handicap.

It must not be forgotten, either, that the primary sector has great potentialities that have not yet been developed.

[Question] Do you expect to use restrictive measures, or only incentives?

[Answer] It is not my intention at all to upset, but to put in place a system of intervention that is flexible and adapted to the conditions necessary for realization of the economic and social adjustment plan and for its continuation. Reviving production requires a significant mobilization of resources. But the state's resources and those of foreign aid will only produce results with the increased effort by the cadres of rural development, the farmers and the stock breeders. Much will have to be invested in the next 10 years to rebuild the production system that has been weakened by 14 years of dictatorship.

[Question] Many people are wondering about the situation and the future of SOCADA [expansion unknown], where exactly does it stand?

[Answer] SOCADA's real problems are the consequence of several years of bad management and the loss of the peasants' confidence. This brought with it increased burdens parallel to the lower production.

Correcting SOCADA, in my opinion, requires restructuring the company and restoring the peasants' confidence by establishing effective training.

The board of directors of SOCADA will meet on 29 April 1981, by the way, and important decisions will be taken. Also, within the framework of the "integrated development in the cotton zone" project, a Money Lenders' Round Table will take place in Brussels on 4 and 5 May 1981.

I am not saying that SOCADA's serious financial problems will be solved in one year, but we are buckling down to this task and I think negotiations at all levels will make gradual correction possible.

[Question] Can you list precisely the big projects that have priority?

[Answer] The Bossongo palm grove project has been in trouble since last September and the difficulties have been surmounted, thanks on the one hand to an active action on the part of the government and on the other hand to the understanding of the African Development Bank (BAD). I take the opportunity in passing to thank the authorities of that bank.

The project's present objective--including redevelopment--is to complete 2,500 hectares and build a plant by 1985.

The other big projects are:

The integrated project in the cotton zone which will follow the actions now being conducted by ACADOP [expansion unknown] with, in particular, the help of the FRG, SOCADA, the EDF [European Development Fund], the CCCE [Central Fund for Economic Cooperation] and the FAC [Aid and Cooperation Fund].

The integrated project in the coffee zone set up by ADECAF [expansion unknown] and financed by the Fourth EDF and the Stabilization and Adjustment Fund, which will be carried out under the Fourth EDF.

The West zone stock breeding project which is currently in the process of being accomplished and is financed jointly by the IDA [International Development Association], the IFAD [International Fund for Agricultural Development], the IAD [as published], the EEC and the CAR [Central African Republic]. It involves about 700,000 head of cattle.

The project for rehabilitation of a stock breeding area in Bambari, financed by the EDF, which after 1983 should be expanded over the two prefectures of Ouaka and Basse-Kotto, under the Fourth EDF.

[Question] The state of the stock breeding sector is very worrisome, or in any case on the decline. What do you expect to do to cure it?

[Answer] The number of zebus in the CAR exceeds 1 million, with available assets of 10 percent per year. The scheduled increase should make possible a total number of 1.5 million head in 1985 with available assets of 12 percent per year.

As far as trypanotolerant cows are concerned, the number has been rather in decline these last few years and is estimated to be around 8,000 to 9,000 head.

Although the financing for the two large projects--West zone cattle breeding and Bambari cattle breeding zone--is assured, we are actively seeking financing for the revival of trypanotolerant stock breeding, for aviculture and pig breeding.



[Question] It's good to have big projects, but it often takes a long time to achieve them.

[Answer] Rural development must be an integrated development. The act of designing large individual projects that can be easily managed by the structures in place, for example:

Truck farming at Bouar and Bangui

Potatoes at Berberati

Village palm grove operation

Wagon cultivation in Ouaka, etc.

We have the natural resources and human resources to get our agriculture back on the road. I testify to the government's desire to attack the problem as of now. It has to, it is our "green gold" and the living conditions of our fellow citizens depend on it.

8946

CSO: 4400/1190

CHAD

#### BRIEFS

ENTRY, WORK PERMITS ABROGATED--Paris, 27 May (AFP)--The Chadian Embassy in Paris, in a press release issued on Wednesday, is asking the new French authorities to abrogate the 8 April 1980 circular which restricts entry and work permits to Chadian nationals in France. The measures, issued by virtue of the circular published just after the fall of Ndjamea and following rumors of a merger between Libya and Chad, are arbitrary, the release stressed, and violate the 1960 French-Chadian establishment convention, which was ratified by several circulars in 1979. The convention provides for free movement and access to work for Chadian nationals in France. The (Embassy) calls on authorities of the new government to strictly apply the provisions of the convention, in accordance with the French president's sincere wish for a new African policy, the release adds. [Text] [AB271453 Paris AFP in French 1325 GMT 27 May 81]

CSO: 4400/1240

CONGO

BRIEFS

FOREIGN BASES OPPOSED--Brazzaville, June 3 (AFP)--Congo has no foreign military bases on its territory and the government is firmly opposed to them, Foreign Minister Pierre Nze said in an interview published here today by the DAILY MWETI. It would be advisable for people throughout Africa to be alert to preventing the setting up of foreign bases, he said. Mr Nze also called for the continent to be a nuclear free zone for reasons both of peace and of avoiding confrontations of foreign interests in Africa. [Text] [AB030943 Paris AFP in English 0923 GMT 3 Jun 81]

CSO: 4420/1107

## BRIEFS

**TREATIES, ACCORDS BACKED**--The Cabinet, 19 May, backed bills authorizing the ratification of nine accords with neighboring countries: Ethiopia and Somalia. These include: 1) with Ethiopia, a friendship and cooperation treaty; a railway treaty; a general accord on transportation between the two countries; an accord establishing an Ethiopian-Djibouti inter-governmental commission; an economic, scientific and technical cooperation accord; a cultural accord, and a commercial protocol. 2) With Somalia, a friendship and cooperation treaty, and an extradition convention. [Excerpt] [Djibouti LA NATION DJIBOUTI in French 21 May 81 pp 1, 12]

**OMAN GIVES VEHICLES**--Oman has given 30 vehicles (15 pickups and 15 all-terrain), along with a tanker-truck and other support vehicles [no further details given] to Djibouti. Army Chief of Staff Col Ali Mehidat Weiss said the materiel will give his forces more mobility and better enable them to protect the national territory. The acting charge of the Omani Embassy said that his country, despite limited resources, "wanted ardently to aid the sister Republic of Djibouti." Present at the delivery [date not given] were Colonel Ancelin, the president's military adviser; Major Omar Barre of the GCF [expansion unknown]; Captain Roche Robleh, commander of the National Gendarmerie; Captain Bassoma of the general staff, and Chaker, chief of protocol. [Summary] [Djibouti LA NATION DJIBOUTI in French 21 May 81 p 1]

**MESSAGE FROM HASSAN II**--On 20 May, President Hassan Gouled Aptidon received a message from King Hassan II of Morocco. The message was delivered by one of the King's advisers, Ahmed Ben Douba, who arrived heading a five-member delegation. [Text] [Djibouti LA NATION DJIBOUTI in French 21 May 81 p 3]

CSO: 4400/1267

## NATO ROME MEETING SEEN DASHING HOPES FOR PEACE

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 10 May 81 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text] The recent meeting of the NATO Ministerial Council in Rome has made a further contribution to heighten tension and poison international relations. Responsible quarters even in the West had expected, at least as a matter of gesture, some positive response to the peace initiatives of the socialist camp. But the deliberations in Rome were dominated and dictated by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig whose policy is to deliberately obstruct progress towards arms limitation talks while at the same time increasing military power.

Although the NATO meeting's final communique contained vague verbiage about the desirability of a dialogue and stable East-West relations, the substance of decisions adopted was the same like other NATO meetings. Instead of accepting the reasonable base for arms control as proposed by the Soviet Union, the NATO leaders reaffirmed their decision to deploy new U.S. medium-range nuclear weapons in Western Europe in 1983. Such a decision runs contrary to the interests of the people of Western Europe who are being exposed to increasing dangers of war.

NATO's insistence to install medium-range nuclear weapons aimed at the socialist countries gives a new fillip to the arms race at a time when progressive and democratic forces throughout the world are campaigning for a world disarmament conference. The belligerent attitude of the Western military bloc further complicates the already stalled Madrid talks which began last November. The question being asked today is whether all the protestations for a return to the era of detente and disarmament on the part of the United States could hold water any longer under the Reagan Administration which is poised on a terrorist course.

Militarism has always been the policy of imperialism whenever the balance of forces in the world emerge in favour of peoples struggling to liberate themselves from the yokes of oppression. Military spending in the United States has now assumed alarming proportions at the cost of foreign economic assistance. Washington's foreign aid bill under the Reagan Administration is attuned to bolster anti-popular regimes. In such a situation, Mr Alexander Haig, who is an outspoken enemy of the developing world, is getting too demagogic with a view to intimidating peoples aspiring for national independence.

The NATO meeting in Rome was a demonstration of the military muscle of the West rather than a genuine display of its desire for peace. As such, it totally failed to respond to the hopes and aspirations of humanity.

CSO: 4420/1095

## ROLE OF MASS MEDIA IN IDEOLOGICAL WORK DEFINED

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 9 May 81 pp 2, 5

[Excerpt] The scientific management of society is the purpose of the Marxist-Leninist party. To scientifically lead the society, the party has to fulfill cognitive programming, organizational and ideo-educational and inspecting functions. None of these functions should be regarded lightly, since on them depends the strength and efficiency of the party.

No resolution of the party can be effectively carried out without ideological work. In overthrowing the reactionary power, in instituting peoples' state and in the construction of socialist society people have to be won over for revolutionary activities and implementation of given tasks. People could be won over by ideological work. Hence, ideological work among the masses would be essential in all stages of class struggle.

A look to the past years of struggle and the achievements made by the Ethiopian broad masses exemplify further the importance of ideological work. Such a radical change and unprecedented progress over a short period of time would be unthinkable without influencing the people, revealing their needs and interest and mobilizing them for practical activities towards achieving their objectives.

Clearly, the mass media constitute the best means for carrying on the work of ideological agitation. The Ethiopian mass media, right from the onset of the popular revolution, played a progressive role. Mass media has done a commendable job in politicizing and organizing the working people for timely and urgent tasks despite lack of ideological unity among political groups, shortage of skilled manpower, resources and equipment. Pursuant to the policy and directives of the Revolutionary Government the Ethiopian Press, Radio and TV did their level best to mobilize the masses for the defence of the Motherland and the Revolution and for carrying out all revolutionary tasks. However, the difference between certain political organizations, lack of commitment and capability did have their impact in the mass media work.

## Growing Challenge

As development becomes complex and sophisticated the work of the mass media demand a parallel growth. Unlike in the past, the enemies do not challenge the revolution face to face. The enemies speak of socialism and use certain postulates of Marxism-

Leninism. They want to erode the road to socialism in a very subtle way. They speak in the name of Marx and Lenin but they refuse the fundamental thesis of Marxism-Leninism. The mass media should always heighten its vigilance against all anti-socialist forces.

The fact that theory becomes a material force when it seizes the masses is also true for the bourgeois ideology. Therefore, progressive media should always closely watch the move of the enemies and expose their machinations and curb their influence.

#### Restructuring the Media

Thoroughly examining the present state of affairs, the second Plenary Meeting of COPWE CC decided to further enhance the scientific character of the ideological work. This demands, above all, improving the content and organization of the ideological work and increasing cognition of social development.

Mass media like many other institutions is among the means at the disposal of COPWE for executing the ideological work. In order to make the means very effective, the COPWE CC congress has called for the reorganization of the mass media to further promote the dissemination of Marxism-Leninism, agitate the broad masses for practical activity in the interest of the whole society and to foil the propaganda of the enemies.

The realization of the decisions of COPWE will further strengthen the mass media to consistently base its programmes and information on the science drawn from Marxism-Leninism and orient and organize the broad masses for concrete and timely tasks.

The Ethiopian press, radio and television have no other objective other than the dissemination of Marxism-Leninism and popularization of the policy and directives of COPWE and the party to be formed.

#### Commitment and Competence

To carry out a systematic and purposeful education of the masses, influence the masses, mold attitudes of people and their action in the fulfillment of concrete tasks defined by COPWE, journalists must be politically committed and professionally competent. There must be a unity between their words and deeds. These qualities must be required from all persons engaged in ideological work. The restructuring of the mass media in line with COPWE's directive will greatly improve the capability of the media to live up to expectations.

CSO: 4420/1095



ARMY ROLE IN OGADEN RESETTLING PRAISED

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 5 May 81 p 1

[Text] Harar (ENA)--The role played by the Revolutionary Army of the Eastern Front in politicizing, organizing and resettling the Ogaden Nationalities while at the same time defending the Revolution and the Motherland against expansionist and reactionary forces testifies to the popular orientation of the Revolutionary Army.

The remark was made by Comrade Zeleke Beyene, COPWE Central Committee Member and COPWE representative for Hararghe region, in a speech he made in Degahabur town during his recent tour of the lowlands of the region.

In a speech he made at a ceremony to mark the re-installation of an electric power generator for Degahabur town as a result of efforts put up by members of the Revolutionary Liberation Army in the area, Comrade Zeleke described the Revolutionary Army's integration with the people of Ogaden as a source of pride to revolutionaries and a rebuff to the enemy.

Comrade Zeleke said, the fact that members of the Revolutionary Army have successfully re-installed the electric generator at a relatively small cost by using their ingenuity testified to their partisanship with the masses.

The re-installation of the generator is estimated to have otherwise cost more than 280,000 Birr, Comrade Zeleke said.

Speaking earlier, Comrade Mehadie Ayuba, Assistant Administrator of Degahabur province lauded and thanked members of the Revolutionary Liberation Army for securing peace in the area and for the care and attention they provide for the people of the province.

The ceremony was attended by representatives of government agencies and mass organizations as well as ranking officers of the Revolutionary Army in the province and the head of its political affairs.

CSO: 4420/1095



## TALKS WITH ITALY AFFIRM VALUE OF COOPERATION

LD252226 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0900 GMT 25 May 81

[Excerpt] Socialist Ethiopia and the Italian Republic reaffirmed their commitments and determination further to strengthen the economic and technical cooperation existing between the two countries.

This was stated at a joint meeting held this morning between the Italian delegation headed by Mr Giulio Andreotti, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Italian Parliament and the Ethiopian delegation headed by Comrade Amanuel Amdel Mikael, deputy senior minister and Commission for Organizing the Party of the Workers of Ethiopia Central Committee member.

In a brief opening speech, Comrade Amanuel expressed satisfaction at the increasingly improving relations between the two countries and hailed the positive contributions of the Italian Government toward the revolutionary endeavors of socialist Ethiopia.

He particularly commended the Italian people and government for their remarkable and generous contributions toward socialist Ethiopia's economic development programmes and its revolutionary commitments to eliminate poverty, ignorance and disease from the face of the nation.

He pointed out that Ethiopia has received considerable assistance from the Italian Government in the fields of health, energy and other development programs.

Comrade Amanuel assessed Ethiopia's revolutionary achievements in the light of the numerous attempts made by the enemies of our victorious revolution to erode the revolutionary struggle from within and to undermine our unity and territorial integrity from outside.

Continuing, Comrade Amanuel expressed his hope that the Italian delegation would learn about socialist Ethiopia's genuine efforts to build socialism and develop the country. He also mentioned the extensive damage inflicted upon Ethiopia due to invasions by the aggressive government of Somalia. He highlighted the recent cooperation agreement entered into by the governments of socialist Ethiopia, Sudan and the Republic of Kenya, in order to assure their peoples equality, peace and joint development.

For his part, Mr Giulio Andreotti said that the relations between Ethiopia and Italy are long-standing and he assured the Ethiopian delegation that the people and government of Italy will closely follow the revolutionary progress of socialist Ethiopia and fully cooperate in its endeavor to build an economically viable socialist state.

He also expressed his belief in the contribution of his visit toward strengthening the existing relations between the two countries.

CSO: 4407/43

## EXHIBITION ON USSR HIGHER EDUCATION INAUGURATED

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 30 Apr 81 p 6

[Excerpts] Addis Ababa (ENA)--A week long exposition entitled "Higher Education in the USSR" and organized by the USSR State Committee on Science and Technology and the USSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education in close collaboration with the Commission of Higher Education of Socialist Ethiopia was opened here yesterday afternoon at the Permanent Exhibition of the Soviet Union.

The exposition was inaugurated by Comrade Goshu Wolde, Minister of Education and member of the Central Committee of COPWE and Chairman of the Commission for Higher Education.

The ceremony was attended by Comrade Gimra Yilma, Minister of Information and National Guidance and COPWE Central Committee member, member of the Ethio-Soviet Friendship Committee, Comrade Bililigne Mandefro, Commissions for Higher Education and COPWE Central Committee member, Comrade Haile-Leul Tebicke, Commissioner for Science and Technology, Ambassadors of socialist countries, other members of the Ethio-Soviet Friendship Committee and invited guests.

Also speaking on the occasion, Comrade Boris Kirnasovsky, Ambassador of the USSR to Socialist Ethiopia, said that the choice of the Leningrad Polytechnic Institute to represent here the Soviet higher education was not accidental. "This is one of the oldest institutes in our country with rich revolutionary traditions and highly qualified professorship," he said. He hoped that the experience of the Institute in training and communist upbringing of students would be useful and interesting to Ethiopian colleges.

Comrade Dr Prof V. Okorokov, vice president of the Leningrad Polytechnic Institute, said that contemporary Soviet higher education is a complex multiform phenomenon each part of which actively participates in solving economic and social problems of the country.

The Soviet Professor further pointed out that the Leningrad Polytechnic Institute takes an active part in the development of cooperation with foreign countries and trains skilled cadres for the developing countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America.

Seminars, lecture sessions and discussions will be held in connection with exhibition starting today up to May 8, 1981--the closing day of the exhibition.

CSO: 4420/1096

## KOREAN EXPERTS CARRY OUT POWER PLANT STUDY

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 8 May 81 pp 1, 5

[Text] Addis Ababa (EH)--A six-man Korean team of experts completed feasibility studies on two hydroelectric power projects in Gojjam and Kaffa regions, according to the press release from the Ethiopian Electric Light and Power Authority.

The experts carried out the study for over two years on the basis of the Technical Assistance Protocol between Socialist Ethiopian and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the release noted.

The team leader of the experts gave an explanation on the works of the team during their stay here to Comrade Engineer Tekeze Shewa Aytenfsu, Minister of Mines, Energy and Water Resources, and other officials of the Ministry and Acting General Manager of EELPA. Present during the explanation was also the ambassador of the DPRK.

The press release said that the Chemoga Hydroelectric Project in Gojjam, studied by the team, consists of three power houses in cascade development, with a year-round regulating reservoir at the head. The first power house in the series, Chemoga 1 will have a capacity of 8,640 kw and a yearly energy production capability of 37,534,000 kwh. According to the plan, electricity will be supplied to Debre Markos and eleven other towns in the region.

Chemoga 2 and 3 power houses will make use of the additional heads with the discharge releases from Chemoga 1, and produce 84,726,000 and 136,080,000 kwh respectively at comparatively cheap costs. The installed capacities are 21,700 and 35,000 KVA respectively, according to the press release.

The Gilgel Gibe Hydroelectric Project in Kaffa will have a capacity of 93.6 MW and its annual production is 452.56 GWH the release stated. During the work on Gilgel Gibe Project, the team also made reconnaissance visits to Dembie River near Mizan and assessed the power development potential.

At the end of the explanation Comrade Engineer Tekeze thanked the team members for their diligent performance, brotherly attitude and cooperation, the release concluded.

CSO: 4420/1096

MENGISTU CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 9 May 81 p 1

[Excerpt] Yesterday, Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile-Mariam, congratulated Comrade Dr Gustav Husak, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, on the occasion of the 26th anniversary of the liberation of that country.

On behalf of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, the Government and people of Socialist Ethiopia and on his own behalf, Comrade Chairman Mengistu wished Comrade Dr Gustav Husak and through him the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and the fraternal people of Czechoslovakia warmest felicitations on this auspicious occasion.

Comrade Chairman Mengistu seized the occasion to pay tribute "to the great achievements of the people of Czechoslovakia, their relentless struggle in building socialism and contributing to, and promoting, the causes of national liberation, peace, justice, equality and progress."

The revolutionary leader expressed particular pleasure in noting that "the continued efforts of the people of Czechoslovakia in the construction of advanced socialism under the leadership of the Czechoslovak Communist Party has won the admiration of the Ethiopian people and has been a source of inspiration in our struggle to transform our society to socialist order."

Comrade Chairman Mengistu said in his message that he was confident that the excellent relations of friendship and cooperation that happily exist between Socialist Ethiopia and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic will be further developed and deepened to the mutual benefit of the peoples of the two countries.

CSO: 4420/1096

## MERCHANTS, MIDDLEMEN WARNED ABOUT CREATING SHORTAGES

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 6 May 81 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text]

In his May Day address to the nation, Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile-Mariam mentioned that the shortage of basic commodities essential for the life of the working people has not been totally done away with. Nor is price control today as effective as it should be. Hoarding of commodities and industrial products also continue despite the best efforts of the Government to control them.

These are phenomena in the transition period of a revolutionary process not exclusive to Socialist Ethiopia. Revolutionaries fully understand the causes for such situations adversely affecting the broad masses and have always successfully overcome these problems in the process of consolidating revolutionary gains. The root cause of all these problems can be traced to low level of consciousness and the greediness of individuals, particularly merchants and middlemen.

The other reasons contributing to the shortage of certain products are the demand for them in rural Ethiopia where peasants, who in former times had no access to such products as soaps, shoes, edible oil and sugar, have today the means to purchase them, thanks to the benefits they are reaping from the Proclamation which made all rural land the common property of the people. The ageing factories with limited capacities are not able to produce enough to meet the demands of the new consumer society which has emerged in the countryside.

Where the demands are high and the production is not able to cope with the demands, bourgeois merchants take advantage of the situation to hoard goods and sell them at



high prices. Very often these goods are not sold on the domestic market but smuggled out for contraband trade. These merchants are abusing the opportunities given them to advance the cause of their country and compatriots while taking advantage of the Government's careful approach to the solution of the problems of price control and distribution.

The Revolutionary Government has been exerting maximum efforts, especially since the launching of the National Revolutionary Development Campaign, to ensure smooth flow of agricultural commodities and industrial products while at the same time controlling prices. The lack of sufficient expertise and experience coupled with the subversive activities of reactionary merchants had in the past militated against introducing an effective price control mechanism.

It is true that traders without licences still operate in Addis Ababa and other cities and towns. Nor can it be denied that greedy merchants have managed to escape the clutches of law due to corruption and bribery. What these self-enriching merchants should now understand is the warning given by the revolutionary leader that those who subject the working people to rampant exploitation will not be tolerated for much too long.



# COFFEE PRODUCTION HELPS OVERCOME KAFFA UNEMPLOYMENT

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 5 May 81 p 11

[Text] Jimma (ENA)--Honey, coffee and cinnamon are said to be the potential agricultural produce of Kaffa Region, thus contributing substantially to the national economy at large.

Kaffa is also reputed for horticultural products. Coffee, however, keeps the most important place being popular not only locally but also internationally. Coffee is not only the favorite beverage of the majority of the people in the country, but provides large job opportunities to Ethiopians.

It is said that unemployment is almost overcome in Kaffa Region mainly because of the opportunities opened through coffee production.

The new Bebeke Coffee Project which covers 250 gashas (10,000 hectares) of land which would come under full cultivation within five years, is known as the most suitable area for coffee plantation. The seriousness and exertion of the Ministry of Coffee and Tea Development in this area is also one more source of encouragement.

The Ministry has prepared 6,400,000 disease-resistant coffee-beans which are planted in newly cleared and already cultivated farms in the region.

Peasant associations in the region have also joined the Ministry in giving due attention to coffee production. The Goma and Mana District and Jima Province peasant associations in particular are worth mentioning in regard to their laudable efforts in coffee plantation.

It is, on the other hand, regrettable that naturally sprouting coffee in Gimira and Maji provinces have not been tapped due to lack of attention and care.

Another scheme, equally considered along with the best quality coffee production, is the transport network system in the region. Construction work of main roads running to and from coffee projects are already constructed or nearing completion. The establishment of peasant producers' co-operatives has also opened a new and dependable system for a sustained quality coffee production.

CUBAN VETERINARY COOPERATION TO ASSIST LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 30 Apr 81 pp 1, 3

[Text] Debre Zeit (ENA)--A major effort is being made by the Revolutionary Government to expand and upgrade the animal resources industry of the country with a view to satisfy the growing domestic demand and to boost foreign currency earnings.

This was stated by Comrade Dr Geremew Debele, Minister of Agriculture, at the closing yesterday of the First Ethio-Cuban Veterinary Scientific Forum held in Debre Zeit.

The two-day forum, which was held at the Veterinary College, exchanged views and deliberated on communicable animal diseases and on diseases communicable from man to animals and vice versa.

Reports were also presented by veterinarians working in the regions on animal diseases prevalent in their respective areas of assignment.

Speaking on the occasion, Comrade Dr Geremew noted the rich animal resources with which Ethiopia is endowed and the major role played by this sector in the economic life of the people which, he said, render the holding of the forum "powerfully justifiable."

Comrade Dr Geremew pointed out the great disparity between the large number of domestic livestock in Ethiopia and the extremely low output of animal products due to several technical, economic and social reasons and expressed the hope that the forum had made a detailed study of this fact as well as on how best to tackle it.

The Minister of Agriculture said the Ethiopian Government was deeply concerned with the necessity to expand and improve the livestock industry to increase export earnings. He outlined some main approaches towards this end as being increased livestock production, reclamation of new lands for livestock use, proper pasture and range management, proper use of livestock and animal products and intensified health research and training services.

Comrade Dr Geremew noted that the radical measures taken by the Revolutionary Government in areas of land reform, eradication of illiteracy, and the creation of rural and urban institutional framework for mass participation would make significant contribution towards realizing the country's livestock development objectives within the ten-year perspective plan.

Comrade Dr Geremew paid tribute to the untiring efforts of Cubans and their valuable contributions in the development of Ethiopia's livestock resources which, he said, have a significant place in the promotion of the country's livestock industry.

Speaking on his part, Comrade Santiago Morcotejo, Head of the Cuban Agricultural Mission in Ethiopia, noted that the First Veterinary Scientific Forum was a modest contribution to the technical and scientific development of the livestock industry of Ethiopia and a source of rich experience for future endeavours of mutual benefit to the peoples of Ethiopia.

Present on the occasion were Comrade Raul Curbello Morales, Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and Co-ordinator of the Cuban Collaboration in Socialist Ethiopia, Comrade Tsengaye Asfaw, Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture, and Comrade Buenaventura Rize Acosta, Ambassador of Cuba to Socialist Ethiopia.

CSO: 4420/1096

## BRIEFS

**GREEK SCHOLARSHIPS--**Addis Ababa--The Government of Greece has granted nine scholarships to Ethiopia for the 1981 to the 1982 academic year, the Commission for Higher Education announced yesterday. The scholarships are in the fields of medicine, architecture, horticulture and building technology. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN Herald in English 5 May 81 p 6]

**GDR KINDERGARTEN EQUIPMENT DONATIONS--**Addis Ababa (ENA)--The Friendship and Solidarity Association of the German Democratic Republic (GDR) yesterday donated various equipment to the Kibebe Tsehay Kindergarten School here. Kitchen ware and recreational equipment were delivered to the Administrator of the School, Comrade Zinash Habte-Mariam, by Comrade Guenter Mauersberger, Ambassador of the GDR to Socialist Ethiopia. The Comrade Ambassador availed himself of the occasion to express admiration for the measures taken by the Revolutionary Government to promote the health and wellbeing of Ethiopian children. Comrade Zinash on her part voiced gratitude for the donation and said this was not the first gesture of its kind on the part of the GDR Friendship and Solidarity Association. She said she was hopeful that this spirit of co-operation will continue to be forthcoming. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 9 May 81 p 3]

**ITALIAN COMMUNIST PARTY SUPPORT--**Addis Ababa (ENA)--The Italian Communist Party (PCI) has reiterated its unreserved support for the Ethiopian Revolution which it considers as a genuine people's revolution in Africa. The assurance was given by Comrade Enrico Berlinguer, General Secretary of PCI to Comrade Berhanu Bayih, PMAC Standing Committee and COPWE Executive Committee member, when the two held talks on bilateral cooperation and international issues in the Italian city of Florence recently. While in Florence, Comrade Berhanu Bayih briefed the Mayor of Florence, officials and members of PCI and representatives of trade unions on the progress and process of the Ethiopian Revolution, according to reports from the scene. Comrade Berhanu is leading a delegation of the Government of Socialist Ethiopia on a working tour of Western Europe. [Excerpt] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 1 May 81 p 1]

**CZECHOSLOVAK OFFICIAL'S VISIT--**Comrade Jan Mlynar, Executive Committee member of the Slovak Trade Union of the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia, arrived here yesterday afternoon to attend the May Day celebrations in Socialist Ethiopia. Comrade Mlynar was met on arrival at Bole International Airport by Comrade Mersae Abebe, Secretary General of the All Ethiopia Trade Union (AETU). [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 29 Apr 81 p 1]

TALES IN KHARTOUM DENIED--Socialist Ethiopia's Foreign Ministry refuted a report that Fikre-Selassie, leader of the Ethiopian delegation to Sudan's anniversary celebrations, held talks with Egyptian President as-Sadat in Khartoum, as noted in the Egyptian newspaper, AL-UMHURIYAH MAY in its 25 May issue. A statement released by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in this connection says: The presence of many invited government delegations in Khartoum on the occasion of the 12th anniversary of the Sudanese May Revolution is obvious. Comrade Fikre-Selassie Wogderos led the socialist Ethiopian delegation and attended the ceremony at the invitation of Gen 'Abd al-Majid Hamid Khalil, the Sudanese vice-president. However, contrary to Egyptian newspaper reports, it has been possible to prove from firsthand evidence that Comrade Fikre-Selassie and President as-Sadat had no talks whatsoever. In addition, the news that the foreign ministers of Sudan, Ethiopia and Egypt would hold talks with the aim of forging closer links between the three countries, as reported by the same newspaper, was a fabrication by the newspaper itself, and the ministry added that it was a step taken with the intention of covering up political bankruptcy by exploiting the situation. [Text] [LD281052 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 27 May 81]

ASSAB PORT NEW TUGBOAT--Assab (ENA)--A four-million Birr worth tugboat belonging to the Marine Transport Authority was inaugurated here last Saturday by Comrade Tekle-Mariam Mengistu, COPWE Organisational Head for Assab Administration. The tugboat named "Nigat" is equipped with fire control facilities as well as with instruments that clear the sea from oil pollution. Speaking at the inaugural ceremony, Comrade Tekle-Mariam stressed the contribution of port facilities for the expansion of commerce and international transport links, and noted the services rendered by the Assab Port in particular for the consolidation of the Ethiopian Revolution. Also speaking on the occasion, Comrade Mohammed Siad Jafar, Manager of the Port of Assab, recalled how ports were unable to march alongside the needs of the broad masses during the feudo-bourgeois rule mostly owing to bureaucratic bottlenecks. Following the upsurge of the Revolution, every possible effort is exerted by the authority to ensure that ports would live up to expectations and that they would provide the maximum service, said Comrade Mohammed. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 6 May 81 pp 1, 5]

GDR SPORTS EQUIPMENT DONATION--Addis Ababa (ENA)--The Ministry of Defence of the German Democratic Republic (GDR) yesterday donated sports equipment for the inter-unit sports competition being held within the staff of the Ethiopian Ministry of National Defence. The sports equipment was handed over to Comrade Brig Gen Haile-Georgis Habte-Mariam, chief of the staff of the Armed Forces and COPWE Central Committee member, by Comrade Capt Bernhard Schoene, Acting Military Attache of the GDR Embassy here. The sports goods, including pairs of shoes, balls and sport suits, were sent here through Comrade Col Gen Heinz Keszlet, deputy minister of the GDR Ministry of Defence and head of the Political Department of the Armed Forces of the GDR. [Excerpt] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 7 May 81 p 1]

WEAPON REPAIR, MAINTENANCE COURSE--Addis Ababa (ENA)--Members of the Revolutionary Army who completed a 6-month training course at the Ministry of National Defence's Weapon Repair and Maintenance School in Holeta graduated yesterday. Certificates and special prizes were awarded to the graduates by Comrade Brig Gen Alemayehu Desta, head of the Military Training Department in the Ministry of National Defence. Comrade Brig Gen Alemayehu noted that the graduating batch should translate theory into practice by applying their newly acquired education and experience. He said repair and maintenance experts of the Revolutionary Army should restore into operation arms and weapons which for various reasons have gone out of use and also operate mobile garages wherever the need for such facilities is evident. Speaking earlier,

Comrade Lt Col Addis Tedla, commandant of the Holeta-Gennet Technical Schools, said the weapons repair and maintenance facility has been showing progressive improvement. He said training also covers political, economic, social and military subjects.

CSD: 4420/1095



## FRENCH PLANES AIDED EVACUATION OF CAMEROONIANS

AB300827 Paris AFP in English 0813 GMT 30 May 81

[Text] Libreville, Gabon, May 30 (AFP)--French air force transport planes joined Cameroonian planes in an airlift of nearly 8,000 Cameroonian immigrants fleeing Gabon after anti-Cameroonian riots, French officials said.

Two French Transall transports worked from Tuesday until yesterday to fly out nearly 1,300 Cameroonians, in the first such operation in Africa since the socialist government took over in Paris. The mission came to an end last night as the exodus of Cameroonians slowed.

To show France's neutrality in the affair, involving two former colonies, the Transalls also brought about 20 Gabonese back to Libreville, Gabon's capital, from Yaounde, Cameroon's capital, on Wednesday, French officials said. The identity of these Gabonese was not disclosed, but sources said their embassy in Yaounde had thought their departure advisable.

The pair of Transalls made round trips between their base in Libreville and both Yaounde and Cameroon's main port, Douala. In addition to their passengers, the airplanes carried 100 tons of baggage.

The evacuation began Sunday night, after homes and shops of Cameroon immigrants were burned and looted in Libreville and the coastal city of Port Gentil. The rioting erupted after a Libreville newspaper carried a photo purporting to show Gabonese football players injured in a soccer (football) match in Douala.

In addition to airplanes, the French furnished ground support for the evacuation. The 6th Battalion of Marine Infantry, stationed in Libreville under France's defense pact with Gabon, helped load suitcases, mattresses and other impedimenta brought to the airport by the departing Cameroonians, and took care of crowd control.

French officials said the Transalls cost 25,000 francs (about 4,550 dollars) per hour to keep in the air. Thus, assuming seven hours a day of flight time for each plane, the basic cost of the French operation could be calculated at 140,000 French francs (25,400 dollars) over four days.

So far, Cameroon and Gabon officials have been moderate in their public statements and have expressed the desire that the past weeks events will not harm relations. But diplomatic sources have said that Gabon had suspended transfer of funds for the repatriated Cameroonians, for the time being.

The Cameroonian community in Gabon was estimated at between 20,000 and 40,000 before the exodus. Gabon itself has about 1.3 million people.

CS9: 4420/1110



## 'DAILY GRAPHIC' DEPLORES KILLINGS IN NIGERIA

AB031538 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Press Review]

[Excerpt] Writing under the heading "There Is a Limit to Patience," the DAILY GRAPHIC says it appears Nigerians now take delight in watching Ghanaians burn to death. The paper observes that for the past 2 years, Nigerians have deliberately and recklessly killed Ghanaians resident in the federal territory in circumstances that leave much to be desired. It cited the report of what was later described as the Black Maria incident and since then the paper noted that there has been a series of unjustified attacks on Ghanaians in Nigeria. And as if this was not enough, the Ivorians joined in the persecution of Ghanaians in Abidjan in what has now become known as the Black Hole of Abidjan. An unspecified number of Ghanaians and other nationals were detained in a small cell meant to accommodate six people. Forty-six Ghanaians died from suffocation in that cell. The GRAPHIC continues: The government and people of Ghana have handled this issue in the context of brotherhood and international friendship that both the Economic Community of West African States, ECOWAS and the OAU seek to project. Surprisingly, other states, particularly Nigeria, have taken Ghana's mature diplomatic protests for weakness. So the killing of Ghanaians in Nigeria must go on. And just a few days ago, it was no other person than Ghana's former international footballer, Yaw Sam. What beats our imagination is that from the story told, Yaw Sam's Nigerian murderers admitted he was not a thief but they had to burn him to death because he was a Ghanaian and since he could not produce the thief they were looking for, he had to suffer death.

The GRAPHIC (?asserts) that the Nigerian Government has not done much in concrete terms to stop these acts of barbarism. It says the ECOWAS and OAU protocol agreements on freedom of movement of nationals of member states notwithstanding, any state that abhors the sight of nationals of other states should feel free to ask the aliens to leave. Ghanaians are law-abiding, enlightened and God-fearing. Yes, the paper agrees. But it stressed that there is always a limit to human patience and tolerance.

CSO: 4420/1110

GHANA

BRIEFS

CANADIAN, FRG AID--The government today signed two separate loan agreements with the Canadian and West German Governments. The Canadian loan of \$3.7 million will be used for the rehabilitation of water supply system in the northern region, while the West German loan of DM20 million will be used for drugs and expansion of the pharmaceutical division of Ghana Industrial Holding Corporation (CHIHOC). The agreements were signed by the minister of finance and economic planning, Dr Benneh, for the Ghana Government. The president of the Canadian International Development Agency, (Mr Massey), for the Canadian Government, and the West German ambassador, Dr Fischer, on behalf of his government. [Excerpt] [Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 11 May 81]

CSO: 4420/1071

## GUINEA

### BRIEFS

MINISTERS, ENVOY TO USSR APPOINTED--With effect from today, the following appointments have been made by decree. Minister of external trade, Comrade Dr Mamourou Toure, member of the Central Committee and former ambassador to Brazzaville; minister of economic and financial affairs, Comrade Boubacar Diallo, former minister of state control; minister of state control, Comrade Saikou Barry, former minister governor of banks and insurance; ambassador to Moscow, Comrade Pierre Bassamba Camara, former governor of Conakry and member of the Central Committee; ambassador to Brazzaville, Comrade Louis Holie, former ambassador to Moscow; governor of the Central Bank of the Republic of Guinea, Comrade Mohamed Lamine Toure, former vice governor of the Central Bank; secretary general of the government, Comrade Sadan Moussa Toure, former ambassador to the Ivory Coast. [Excerpt] [AB230942 Conakry Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 22 May 81]

CSO: 4400/1224

VIEIRA ANNOUNCES SPECIAL PAIGC CONGRESS

AB260750 Paris AFP in English 0732 GMT 26 May 81

[Text] Bissau, May 26 (AFP)--A special congress of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and the Cape Verde Islands (PAIGC) will be held in November. Guinea-Bissau leader Joao Bernardo Vieira has announced here.

The date of the congress will coincide with the first anniversary of General Vieira's seizure of power here from President Luis Cabral, under whom the general was serving as premier.

The coup led to a split with the sister ex-Portuguese territory of the Cape Verde archipelago. Both countries were run by the PAIGC.

But Cape Verde President Aristides Pereira, a close colleague of the ousted Mr Cabral, formed a separate party for the islands last January.

General Vieira criticised that move again yesterday, saying it showed the Verde leadership had failed to interpret the victorious movement of rectification in Guinea-Bissau. Mr Pereira was being intransigent, he said.

General Vieira was opening the first meeting of a new PAIGC organ, the National Council of Guinea-Bissau. He said the party remained the country's basic political force to guarantee its development.

He said the Council of the Revolution he heads was in no way a replacement for the party and was only an instrument of its service, to be used for the correct implementation of the PAIGC programme.

General Vieira prefaced his news about the special congress, opening for a week on November 14 with an appeal to Guineans-Bissau to abide by the Revolutionary Council's austerity measures.

They cover reductions in consumption of electricity and fuel, and cutbacks on trips abroad.

CSO: 4420/1089

BRIEFS

NEW APPOINTMENTS--Mr Viriato Pan and Mr Marcelin Odelgadon, both opponents of former President Luiz Cabral, overthrown by the 14 November 1980 coup d'etat, were appointed Thursday attorney general and director general of the Ministry of Trade and Fishing respectively by the Ministerial Council of Guinea-Bissau. On the advice of the Revolutionary Council, Mr Augusto Pereira da Graca has been appointed ambassador to Moscow. [Excerpts] [AB230704 Paris AFP in French 1045 GMT 21 May 81]

CSG: A400/1239

EDITORIAL ON RELATIONS WITH MITTERRAND GOVERNMENT

AB750710 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 23-24 May 81 pp 1, 32

[Editorial by Auguste Miremont: "Hope"]

[Text] Francois Mitterrand is in the Elysee Palace. Soon after his election as president of his country, FRATERNITE MATIN reported on world reaction to his election. One will also recall the extremely warm telegrams sent by the Ivorian head of state to his French counterpart. The tone of these messages was warm, as a sign of the friendship existing between the Ivory Coast and France.

The warmth in the tone was also meant to stress the hope that cooperation between France and the Ivory Coast would be strengthened in "a lively atmosphere of mutual understanding, esteem and respect."

But aside from the enthusiastic tone of these messages, one is struck by the ardor with which President Houphouet-Boigny urges France and its friends to make "new and sustained effort, to instill justice into world relations."

One will notice that the wording and contents of these messages differ from the usual congratulatory messages which are usually sent out of pure courtesy. In fact, President Houphouet's messages to Mr Mitterrand reflect his main preoccupations, and they also express his constant efforts in the struggle to obtain fair prices for our raw materials and our work, his efforts to achieve true equality in world relations, to create a world in which the dignity and the right of man to live a life whose conditions will enable him to shine, will be recognized and respected. Besides we will recall the various appeals by our head of state to the West for a charter of solidarity which will provide for the rights of man to education, health and well-being.

But can a change of president in France enable us to hope for the satisfaction of the demands of developing countries?

We excuse ourselves for interfering in the internal affairs of a third country, although it is a friend, but then, as the head of state stressed in his messages, the privileged ties existing between the Ivory Coast and France, France's attention for the problems of underdeveloped nations and the presence of foreign personalities at the change-over ceremony, which illustrates the international nature of Mr Mitterrand's election, lead us to express our faith in the role that nation has to play as the protector of our interests and the flag-bearer of our



demands. Besides, France has never failed to play that role, but the efforts to be made must be greater in order to stop the unrestrained speculation on our raw materials, to reduce the monopolistic position of the affluent nations which even accord themselves the right to refuse to listen to us and to suppress the scorn and the indifference that characterize world relations at present.

If we are to believe the statement made during the inauguration ceremony on Thursday by Mr Mitterrand--for whom order and security cannot exist in a world where there is injustice and intolerance, for whom France must strive to help two thirds of humanity faced with hunger and disregarded by the rich, for whom aid to the famine-stricken countries must be increased--there are better chances for concrete actions to be taken against the inequality which presently characterizes relations between industrialized and the poor countries, against speculation, which has affected the poor countries and for more moral, generous, and solidaristic cooperation; and this, all the more so because Mr Mitterrand has expressed his willingness in the north-south dialogue to take French initiatives to set up a common fund for the stabilization of the raw materials market and the reduction of the debts of the disinherited countries.

We find other comforting elements in this impression. The new French head of state has already announced his intention to increase France's aid to our countries from .033 percent of its GNP, that is the current rate, to .07 percent; and he has also known President Houphouet-Boigny for, in fact, more than 30 years. Both men served as ministers in the French governments at the time and they both share not only the passion for dialogue--"my aim is to convince and not to conquer," Mitterrand says--but also the qualities of caution, pragmatism and humanism.

Do his pleas for the decolonization and the development of the Third World 12 years ago not speak in his favor?

The hopes that Mr Mitterrand raises are therefore great, they are the hopes that he will be able to dispel the reticence of his allies for a new world economic order based on equity and mutual respect, the hope that he will make them understand that the European chariot is linked to the African chariot and that development in a peaceful atmosphere will be beneficial to it. There is also the hope in the creation of a new wave of Franco-African cooperation which by the example it will give of confidence, understanding, and justice in the relations between affluent and poor nations "will light up the path of humanity."

In this peaceful but bitter struggle for a better social life in a peaceful world, Mr Mitterrand and France should know that Mr Houphouet-Boigny and the Ivory Coast will always be present at their sides.

CSO: 4400/1:39

## NEW EDUCATIONAL STRATEGY IS PROPOSED

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 4 May 81 p 3

[Text] A new strategy for dealing with Liberia's educational problems has been proposed by Mrs. Ruth Reeves, Assistant Professor of Social Studies Education in the William V.S. Tubman Teachers' College of the University of Liberia.

Assistant Professor Reeves' strategy calls for the blending of the positive elements of the Western educational system with those of the indigenous system.

Mrs. Reeves made the proposal Thursday at the first in the series of staff seminars planned by teachers' college for academic 1981.

She described the present Liberia educational system as "a transplantation" of the Western educational methodologies and strategies, dominated by foreign teaching materials.

The proposed educational system would consider adaptation, relevance of lessons and teaching methods, universal education, the development of vocational

skills, and emphasis on societal needs, professor Reeves said.

She said the system would also promote cultural heritage and the use of locally available resources for instruction in the absence of Western ones.

Mrs. Reeves then called on educational planners to research into the indigenous educational system with a view to using those elements in it that would make education relevant to the needs of the society.

She said the indigenous educational system (Sande and Poro) emphasizes the transmission of cultural heritage, character formation, needs of people, universal education and vocational education.

Under the proposed system, unqualified teachers would be supervised by qualified ones, and older and more able students would help younger and less able ones, while materials would be taken from the environment, Professor Reeves added.

## NEW CONSTITUTION WILL DROP PROPERTY CLAUSE

Monrovia SUNDAY PEOPLE in English 3 May 81 pp 1, 4

[Text]

DR. Amos Sawyer, Chairman of the 25-man Constitutional Commission, told BBC last week in an interview that one definite feature of the New Constitution will be that it will be based on One Man, One Vote. "... The property Clause (of the old Constitution) will be removed", he said emphatically.

Dr. Sawyer, who was in London, was answering questions concerning the Mandate given him as Chairman of the Constitutional Commission to draft a new document. He said there will be public hearings and much debate.

We reproduce below the interview as heard over BBC Network Africa, on last Wednesday morning.

#### COMMISSION TO HOLD PUBLIC HEARINGS

Q. What brief has the Commission been given?

A. In the speech that Sergeant Doe delivered, he mentioned the fact that a new constitution ought to be written. He set some guidelines, he said that

the Constitution ought to be one that will provide a framework within which the Liberian people can live in peace and in progress. The scope is broad so as to permit the Liberian people and the Committee the flexibility to fashion a document that will suit their own basic needs.

Q. Do you see the setting up of this Commission and the naming of yourself as its Chairman as the first step towards going back to civilian rule?

A. I think it is a very important step and it is an indication of the PRC's determination to revise all of our basic documents and lay the groundwork so that it won't be necessary, we hope, that the military will have to intervene again. Definitely so.

Q. But has Sergeant Doe given you any time scale within which to operate?

A. No. He has not given us a time scale, per se, because we are not necessarily starting from scratch, but we would like an opportunity to get as much input as possible.

I think we want to proceed in a way that will involve large numbers of people—public hearings—and that this would be basically a draft that will be subjected to more debate. So it is difficult to say right now what kind of time frame we are going to be working in. But it is not going to take forever, that's for sure.

Q. But do you think it is going to take six months or a year, something like that, or longer?

A. Oh, I think the drafting could take anywhere between six months, 18 months; I am not quite sure. While we are doing the first nature of business we will attempt to set up a procedure for work and after that, I guess, the time frame will evolve from the system of work that we have laid out for ourselves.

Q. "... Do you think that a draft constitution which your Commission is going to draw up is going to be very much different from the old Constitution?

A. Well, I don't know and I don't want to begin guessing the committee

of the Liberian people. But one thing I do know is that the old Constitution is not going to be thrown away. We will begin at some point examining the old document to find out ways in which it failed us; and maybe look at ways in which we failed it also.

Q And one of the many ways in which it failed Liberia which your own experience shows up is the question of one man one vote. For not all the people in Liberia were allowed to vote under the old constitution. Do you think that it will be changed?

A If there is one thing that I can say definitely, I think that it is the

Property Clause which you referred to will be removed.

Q What about the lifting of the ban on party politics: is that going to be something which you are going to discuss?

A If there is one thing mandated, we have the task of preparing a draft. I think in the implementation of the Constitution there are certain kinds of procedures or certain kinds of pre-conditions before we can return to civilian rule. I think that will include the lifting of a ban in due time; to permitting of time for party political formation of parties, and the establishment of an election machinery-- something that was very, very critically lacked. I think if anything

comes out of the exercise, we hope it will be an educational ... for the people to know what the constitution is all about and how indeed in a democracy one man one vote system functions. And some schooling in the mechanics of voting. I am not quite sure if we are familiar with that very well.

Q So do you think the PRC is very serious about the Constitutional Commission because some people I know said they are just doing it to make people think they are not interested in staying in power. In reality the Commission isn't going to have any power worth listening to?

A I am convinced that the PRC is very serious about it.

## PRC WILL UPHOLD LIBERIANIZATION POLICY

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 4 May 81 pp 1, 6

[Excerpt] Speaker, Brigadier General J. Nicholas Podier, has said that it was the intention of the PRC government to uphold and implement the Liberianization policy in every sector of the Liberian society.

He said any Liberian with the requisite and equivalent qualification as his expatriate counterpart, would be given the opportunity to contribute his quota to the economic and social development of the country.

"When we place you in any position of trust, we expect you to be honest and adequately productive, because your failure is the failure of the people and the government," Speaker Podier said.

Brigadier General Podier was speaking Friday night at the Salvatore's Restaurant where a reception was hosted in honor of Senior PRC members by the management of the Liberia Petroleum Refining Company, (LPRC).

He said Liberians must now realize that their contribution to the national recon-

struction program was for the benefit of themselves and the state, adding "am not interested to use my position as PRC Speaker, to hold shares in any business firm or company operating in Liberia"

Speaker Podier then commended the management of LPRC for its continued efforts to keep the company in operation despite the economic difficult.

Earlier, the Managing Director of LPRC, C. Segbe Watorson, said the reception was an expression of management's appreciation to the PRC for its support, and also to acquaint members of the council with problems facing the company.

He said management was fully determined to implement the Liberianization policy, and disclosed several plans for the training of Liberian staff.

## OUTDATED REFINERY GETS BLAME FOR GAS CRISIS

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 8 May 81 pp 1, 6

[Article by Napoleon A. Teage]

[Excerpt] One of the principal reasons for the recent gas crisis is the continuous use of out-dated machines at the Liberia Petroleum Refining Company, Dr. Cletus Wortorson, Managing Director of LPRC told journalists during a tour of the refinery Thursday.

He said that the plant at the refinery is "old by any refinery standard" in the world. Spare parts for the plant are rarely available, while engineers at LPRC "catch hell" in maintaining the plant due to the out-dated model of machines used at the refinery. The current plant was built in 1968, and with the oil boom, there have been much advancement in petroleum technology.

While Wortorson claims that LPRC management is aware of the financial position of government currently, he said there is a need for a new refinery, "if government had the money".

The present refinery, according to Wortorson, was

valued at \$25 million at the time of its completion in 1968. He however noted that a new and more up-to-date refinery would cost government anything between \$120 and \$150 million.

On other aspects of the aged refinery, Wortorson said that there is an urgent need for additional storage facilities at LPRC for petroleum products because "we currently have inadequate tanks to store gas and other products."

He said the Stanley Consultant Firm has already been awarded the contract to furnish the designs for the construction of a number of new storage tanks at the refinery shortly.

This, he hopes, will remedy the current lack of adequate storage facilities at LPRC.

In the near future, according to Wortorson, the refinery intends constructing a tank farm within the range of the current LPRC site estimated



to cost between \$10 and \$12 million.

Referring to the broken-down reactors which Wortorson claims have been the major cause of the gas shortage, he said, the three reactors mainly used for gas generation had been running for 24 hours since the refinery was built in 1968, except for a brief period in 1976 when operations at the refinery were hindered due to the out-break of fire which caused the temporary closure of the refinery.

Sunday break-down was chiefly the result of "the catalysts being dirty," according to Earl Borrows, a LPRC technocrat. The catalysts are used in the regeneration of gas.

Late last week, motorists in Monrovia began experiencing signs of the reality they now face—a shortage of gasoline. At that time, Dr. Wortorson told a local newspaper that there was no need for alarm, as there would be no gas shortage. However as the week drew to a close, the real situation became apparent.

Wortorson, when contacted, on Tuesday to ascertain the cause leading to the gas shortage in Monrovia, despite his previous assurance, he explained that generation units at the refinery had broken-down.

## FINNS WILL BUILD NEW WATER TREATMENT PLANT

MONROVIA NEW LIBERIAN in English 8 May 81 p 3

[Text]

A \$7.6 million agreement for the installation of water treatment plant to supply over eight million gallons of water per day to residents of Monrovia, was signed Wednesday between the Liberia Water and Sewer Corporation (LWSC) and a Finnish company, Lemminkainen Oy in Monrovia.

The agreement provides for the general construction, treatment and installation of pumping equipment for the supply of the eight million gallons of water to residents here by the Finnish Contracting Company.

The agreement was signed on behalf of LWSC by the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the corporation, Yudu Gray and the Managing Director of the Corporation, Herman Greene, while Messrs Mattia Mantere, Resident Manager and Pertti Manninen project Manager of the Lemminkainen Oy, signed for their company.

Earlier, Mr. Yudu Gray who is also Minister of Action for Development and Progress (ADP) said the agreement was a further manifestation of government's desire to provide safe water supply to all Liberians by 1990.

Minister Gray hoped that the services of qualified Liberians would be used in the implementation of the project.

For his part, the Managing Director of the Corporation, Herman P. Greene said the agreement was a manifestation of Liberian Government efforts to meet the United Nations target to provide quality water to the Liberian People.

The Resident Manager of Lemminkainen Oy, Mr. Mattia A. Mantere thanked government for the opportunity to sign a contract with LWSC, and promised that the company will do its best to complete the project on schedule. — LINA

101 44/0/1008

## ARMY MAY HELP PRODUCE RICE

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 8 May 81 p 3

[Text] In an effort to boost the Liberian economy, and to sustain the revolution, the Armed Forces of Liberia is willing to undertake various civic projects, including the cultivation of rice, Liberia's staple food.

Referring to \$5 million loan received from the United States for rice, the Army Commanding General warned of embarrassment which the nation could face, if nothing is done to grow rice in Liberia.

Brigadier General Thomas Quiwonkpa told newsmen at his BTC headquarters Tuesday, that it is his considered view that in the future, loans meant for agricultural purposes, should be received in the form of equipment and expertise, and not in cash.

"With some tractors, and technical advice, the Army can produce rice locally," he emphasized with much conviction.

Asked whether he was not impressed with the role of the Ministry of Agriculture, General Quiwonkpa said that he was not the competent authority to review the activities of that Ministry, however, he could not conceal the fact that the Ministry's "nationwide tours" have yet to bear fruits.

The Army, through its Department of Civil Works, has been instrumental in building roads and bridges in various parts of the country. If implemented, the Army's agricultural program will certainly enjoy the support of the civilian populace.

CSO: 4420/1098

## BUSINESS CONFIDENCE IN ECONOMY GROWS

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 7 May 81 p 8

[Text]

When the PRC government came to power a year ago, pessimists speculated that confidence in the Liberian economy would diminish and that the prospect of foreign investment in the country would drop.

As the PRC government embarked upon its national reconstruction program, moderate economic policies favoring businessmen were introduced. This greatly restored confidence in the Liberian economy.

Confidence restored in the Liberian economy by government has increased the flow of foreign businessmen from all over the globe.

According to statistical data from the Bureau of Immigration, there has been an

increase in number of visitors entering the country, as well as aliens who decided to reside here in 1980 as compared to that of 1979.

Alien permits of residence issued in 1980, numbered 3,393 as compared to the 1,708 in 1979. This marked an increase of 1,685 resident aliens in Liberia for the year 1980.

According to Lt. Col. Edward Crump, Chief of Records and Identification at the Immigration Bureau, for the months of January, February, and March 1981, about 827 aliens were granted permits of residence.

Lt. Col. Crump said the country continues to receive more foreign businessmen, and that the prospect for business in the country is hopefully promising.

CSO: 4420/1098

## DIAMOND MINING CORRUPTION IS BEING WATCHED

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 7 May 81 p 5

[Editorial: "The General's Voice: A Commentary"]

[Text]

Here comes General Thomas Quiwonkpa once again decrying those habits that threw the society of the True Whig Party into pieces. Once again, the general's voice is the voice of conscience. It is a voice of wisdom in the wilderness.

As the Armed Forces Commanding General sees it, and it is indisputable that he is right, government officials should desist from mining diamond for their personal benefit. He believes that diamond mining should be government project so that the nation as a whole can benefit. Money generated from diamond mining he logically asserted, could be used to fuel the nation's agriculture. It should not be used to breed more Tolberts, Philips, and Henries.

For some people, learning is very difficult. When they finally learn, it's too late. Examples? See what happened to Tolbert and his colleagues.

The quest for quick wealth excessive material greed of people in high positions are contradictions in a revolutionary process. These habits are catalysts in social destruction. Desire for property and for revolution simultaneously are conflicting.

It is a sacrilege for opportunists and vain individuals to roam around singing the holy songs of revolution. Perhaps this is what General Quiwonkpa is talking about. The wise will listen; the fools will ignore his warning. Only history will be the supreme people's judge of the People's Supreme Tribunal. Should these individuals enter the witness box to be cross-examined by history, the verdict will be merciless, as it was the case with Tolbert and his good friends. The eyes of April are watching, corrupt people.

Precisely what is wealth and its essence? Of course,

the opportunist and the vain know the conventional meaning of wealth — accumulation of things and of money. To a revolutionary, however, wealth transcends things. He is concerned with concretising the people's struggle

than running after diamond creeks to get rich quickly. A revolutionary is unhesitant to sacrifice life for the general good of society.

You said you were speaking as a private citizen, general. It's understood.

CSO: 4420/1098

## QUIWONKPA WARNS AGAINST DIAMOND TRAFFICKING

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 7 May 81 p 3

[Text] Armed Forces Commanding General Thomas Quiwonkpa has warned government officials engaged in diamond mining to desist immediately.

He said the objective of the revolution was not to acquire personal wealth but to give more time to serving national interest.

The Commanding General, who however indicated that he was talking as a private citizen, said he had a tip-off that certain government officials were engaged in diamond projects instead of devoting their time to serving the people.

General Quiwonkpa was speaking to newsmen at the 80<sup>th</sup> birthday on what he term-

ed, his "personal opinion" about certain unwholesome activities of some government officials in the country.

He said diamond mining in the country should be a national project, and not individual projects to be operated under the pretext of a government project.

General Quiwonkpa said money generated from government mining projects could be used to implement "our needed agricultural projects."

He also appealed to people in authority to be more sincere to their people whom they serve.



## BRIEFS

**DOE TO ATTEND ECOWAS SUMMIT--**Monrovia, 25 May (AFP)--The Liberian head of state, M Sgt Samuel K. Doe, will attend the ECOWAS summit which opens on Wednesday in Freetown, Sierra Leone, the Liberian daily, NEW-LIBERIAN, announced Monday. The paper does not specify when Sergeant Doe will leave for Freetown, but indicates that a team of Liberian personalities will leave Monrovia on Monday for the Sierra Leonean capital. It is to be noted that the Liberian head of state was not allowed to participate in the previous summit of ECOWAS in Lome, Togo, last June officially because Liberia had not ratified some of the ECOWAS protocols, but observers believe that it was because of the bloody elimination of former Liberian leaders following a coup d'etat which brought Sergeant Doe into power 2 months before the summit. The Liberian minister of economy and planning, Mr Togba Nah-Tipoteh, is currently attending the ECOWAR ministerial conference at which he will be joined by the minister of foreign affairs, G. Baccus Matthews, who is now in Paris. [Text] [AB251620 Paris AFP in French 1212 GMT 25 May 81]

**BANK OF LIBERIA DEBTORS--**The head of state and chairman of the People's Redemption Council (PRC), M Sgt Samuel Kanyon Doe, has ordered that all those indebted to the Bank of Liberia should pay within 90 days. We now join (Tapey Stallien) of the Ministry of Information for the details. [begin recording] The head of state and chairman of the PRC has ordered that all those indebted to the Bank of Liberia should pay within 90 days. To implement this directive, the minister of justice has been appointed head of a 3-man committee which also includes the army chief of staff, Gen Henry Toba, and PRC member Harrison Penuo. The head of state's pronouncement came as a result of a 6-hour cabinet meeting at the executive mansion here today. According to an Information Ministry release, debtors would be required to contact the minister of justice immediately to arrange fulfillment of their obligations. The minister of justice has been authorized to open a special account in a local bank to make deposits of said amounts. Indebtedness to the Bank of Liberia amounts to about \$38 million which has led to the closure of the bank. [end recording] [Text] [AB221955 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1900 GMT 22 May 81]

**TOLBERT OFFICIALS GET CLEMENCY--**To mark his 30th birth anniversary, the Chairman of the PRC M/Sgt. Samuel K. Doe Wednesday released three officials of the ousted Tolbert government from further detention at the Central Prison in Monrovia. They are: Generals Daniel Warner and Sylvester Thomas, former Aides-de-Camp to the late President Tolbert, and Major/General Jehu Brandy, former Assistant Minister of Defense for Coast Guard Affairs. The Head of State admonished the three former officials who were detained after the April 12 coup, to contribute to the development of the country, and told them to "feel free" and be more dedicated. Speaking on behalf of himself and colleagues, former Assistant Minister Jehu Brandy thanked M/Sgt. Doe for releasing them, and pledged their support and cooperation with the PRC. [Text] [Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 7 May 81 p 1]

GUINEA-LIBERIA SHIPPING ACCORD--The governments of Liberia and Guinea Wednesday signed an agreement on the registration of merchant ships in both countries. The agreement, signed at the Finance Ministry, will permit Guinean ships already registered in Liberia to temporarily register in Guinea within "certain" prescribed periods. The temporary registration would include the application of all existing Liberian Maritime laws as well as the payment of all registration fees, licenses, tonnage taxes, among others. A Finance Ministry release issued Wednesday said the agreement was concluded within the general framework of the treaty of friendship and cooperation existing between the two governments. It also falls under the umbrella of the Ministerial conference of west and central African states on maritime transport, the release said. Acting Finance Minister, J. Rudolph Johnson signed for Liberia, while the Guinean Minister of Transport, Siaka Toure, signed on behalf of his government. [Text] (Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 8 May 81 p 8)

NEW POLICE HQ--The Head of State, Master Sergeant Samuel K. Doe on Wednesday, presented \$70,000 to Police Director Joe Myers towards the construction of a national police headquarters in Monrovia. Making the presentation at the headquarters of the National Police, Master Sergeant Doe repeated government's desire to improve facilities for the Liberian people including the Police. The PRC Chairman, who was accompanied to the headquarters by Speaker Podier and PRC Members Henry Zuo and Nelson Tye, said the money was given to Government by a prisoner, whose name was not disclosed. Master Sergeant Doe later directed Public Works Ministry officials to locate a suitable site for the construction of the Police Headquarters. Police Director Joe Myers, thanked Master Sergeant Doe for the amount--LINA [Text] (Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 7 May 81 p 3)

TIPOTEH ESCAPES BOMB THREAT--Planning and Economic Affairs Minister, Dr. Togba Sah-Tipoteh escaped what might have been death for him, after he and other passengers were evacuated from a Swissair plane in Cologne, West Germany, upon learning that a bomb had been planted in the plane. A release from the Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs said the aircraft carrying Minister Tipoteh and other passengers was on the runway when the pilot was informed by workers in the control towers in Cologne that a bomb had been planted in the plane. Passengers had to jump into sponge sheets placed at the rear of the plane since the front could not open. The Planning Minister escaped unharmed, and some passengers received minor injuries during the pandemonium that erupted. It was not disclosed if the bomb went off or if it was defused. [Text] (Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 7 May 81 p 8)

0200 1420

KDTM CELEBRATES 25TH ANNIVERSARY

Visit By Komsomol Delegation

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 17 Apr 81 p 1

[Text] A delegation from the Leninist Komsomol of the Soviet Union is in Madagascar since yesterday, at the invitation of the Democratic Committee for Youth and Students for the Defense of the Malagasy Socialist Revolution (KDTM) affiliated with AKFM/KDRSM [Congress Party for Malagasy Independence/Democratic Committee to Support the Malagasy Socialist Revolution], on the occasion of its 25th anniversary.

After placing a spray of flowers at the Avatr' Ambohitsaina Mausoleum, the Komsomol delegation was received in Ansahavda yesterday afternoon by the minister of revolutionary art and culture, Mrs Gisele Rabesahala.

This delegation is taking advantage of its stay in Madagascar to learn about the achievements of our revolution, and to this end plans to contact officials in various departments of the ministries.

The Soviet delegation is led by Victor Strogoff (as published), an official in the Komsomol central committee.

Review of KDTM History

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 21 Apr 81 p 2

[Text] 1956-1981: The KDTM is celebrating its 25th anniversary.

The official ceremony took place on Saturday afternoon at the AKFM/KDRSM headquarters (with which parties it is affiliated), in the presence of CSR [Supreme Revolutionary Council] member Richard Andriamanjato and Minister Gisele Rabesahala, the party's national president and secretary general respectively, as well as the Komsomol delegation headed by Viktor Storozhev (as published).

On 3 February 1956, the Malagasy Democratic Youth Association (AJDM) was born, arising from the national situation which, 9 years after the 1947 events when 90,000 people were killed, was barely moving towards national liberation. Because of this, the AJDM takes on more of a social role, though its real aims are more political.

The AJDM had a difficult beginning since few young people belonged to it. This was because on one hand their parents, still traumatized by the 1947 events, prevented them from joining, and on the other hand there was the problem of presenting the association to the public, since public lectures were forbidden.

However, 2 years later, some groups of the AJDM were established in Antananarivo, Antsirabe, Fianarantsoa, Antsiranana, Ambanja.... And at the time of the Second Congress of the association, held in the capital in 1959, 11 sections were represented.

This very important Second Congress gave the association a Malagasy name, the FTDM [Association of Malagasy Democratic Youth], and set up a plan of action to deal with the grievances of the youth.

From that year on it also showed its true colors by supporting the struggle of the Malagasy people, which focussed on a general amnesty for all imprisoned and exiled patriots, and on the independence of Madagascar, and particularly by taking part in the activities of the Solidarity Committee of Madagascar.

To this day, the FTDM is true to its commitments on national and international levels.

For since 1956, through the French AEOM [Association of Students of Malagasy Origin] to whom it sent the necessary documents explaining the struggle of the Malagasy people and its youth, it has been participating in the International Democratic Youth Union Conference in Bandoeng. In 1957, it was represented by two youths at the International Festival of Youth and Students in Moscow. It then joined the Democratic World Youth Federation.

The FTDM has always lived for true national independence and socialism in Madagascar. After 1975, at which time it chose the path of socialism, the FTDM joined the FDMM [Democratic Association of Students of Madagascar] in order to form the KDTM, which is celebrating its 25th anniversary this year.

0463

10001 1000/1146

UNICEF OFFICIAL'S VISIT REPORTED

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 27 Apr 81 p 2, 5

[Excerpt] Dr Karl Knutsson, regional director of UNICEF in East Africa, left the big island yesterday after a short stay in Madagascar, during which time he met officials from various ministries.

Though he has only been with UNICEF for 7 months, Dr Knutsson has had extensive experience regarding the activities of this international organization, having worked in Ethiopia (rural sociology) and in Tanzania (nutrition).

"Based on this experience in the field, in countries that share some of the same social objectives as Madagascar, I am particularly aware of and impressed by the emphasis put on rural development by the Malagasy government."

Not Just A Slogan

"I am referring to the government's policy for democratization and decentralization so as to establish basic services for all. I get the impression that in Madagascar the principle of basic services is not just a slogan, but it is a policy that is being carried out through the fokonolona in order to insure full community participation. It is a policy being accomplished through basic services in health and education."

"Finally, the principle of basic services is a policy carried out through the concerted effort for planning integrated development, by the president's ministry in charge of finances and planning, which is now finalizing a national development plan. The same ministry has taken the initiative for a study on the needs of a young Malagasy child who is financed by UNICEF, with the help of other ministries."

Optimism

In addition, Mr Knutsson was optimistic about the future collaboration between the government and UNICEF.

UNICEF  
Doc: 4400/1146

## MADAGASCAR

### PRESIDENT USES NEW HS 748 AIRPLANE

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 27 Apr 81 p 1, 2

[Editorial: "President Ratsiraka Unveils 'His' HS 748"]

[Text] At Ivato airbase, at 11 o'clock yesterday, as a large and curious crowd was filling the base to see parachutists jump and visit the exhibit which was part of the 20th anniversary celebration of the FAN [Air-Naval Force], an HS 748, brand new and marked with the national emblem, landed.

It was the presidential HS 748, a gift from the British manufacturer to the head of state, which was on its maiden voyage from Antsiranana to Antananarivo. The presidential couple was on board, returning from 10 days of part work part vacation in the North.

The British ambassador received him on his arrival. After saying that he had had a very good and rapid trip, President Didier Ratsiraka emphasized the threefold significance of this gift. First, it shows that Anglo-Malagasy relations are good, as good as those with other countries, since "this is a gift from the manufacturing company to the president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar."

Second, it proves that our foreign policy, reaching out in all directions, is not in vain.

Third, it gives a concrete form to Malagasy efforts in the area of training, since the pilots of the HS 748, like those of the Migs, are Malagasy.

This presidential plane can be used by Air Madagascar when not used by the president. It has a speed of 350 km per hour and has a range of 5 to 6 hours.

After having thanked her majesty the queen and the government of Great Britain, the president of the RDM and Mrs Celine Ratsiraka visited the FAN exhibit, run by Lieutenant Colonel Henry.

He was satisfied with the work done by the FAN, while emphasizing the importance of agricultural production in our development, our great potential in the field of energy notwithstanding. This is because even oil-producing countries like Saudi Arabia, Iran, Iraq, import foodstuff.

446

CSO: 4400/1146

## MADAGASCAR

### BRIEFS

FRENCH FOOD AID--France is to deliver about 4,000 tons of flour to Madagascar as food aid, a communique issued by the French Ministry of Economy announced on Wednesday. French and Malagasy authorities have also settled their bilateral financial problems which was not part of the agreement signed on 29 and 30 April on the rescheduling of the external debts of the Republic of Madagascar, the communique specified. [Text] [AB231126 Paris AFP in French 1751 GMT 19 May 81]

CHEMICAL FERTILIZER PLANT--ZeRen Madagascar, also known as Famokarana/Zezika Toamasina, is building a chemical fertilizer plant at Tamatave, in the Andranonampandrana industrial park area. [no further details given] [Summary] [Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 29 Apr 81 p 1]

SERICULTURE AID--The UNDP has agreed to help Madagascar revitalize its sericulture industry by signing 6 May a protocol to provide 637,686 U.S. dollars, whereas the Malagasy Government will put up 192,000 U.S. dollars. [Excerpt] [Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 8 May 81 pp 1, 2]

CSO: 4400/1246



## PRESIDENT'S REMARKS AT WORKING SESSION REPORTED

AB271758 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 27 May 81

[Excerpts] President Shehu Shagari of Nigeria left Bamako some few minutes ago, at 1400, at the end of his official visit to our country. He was greeted upon his departure by the president of the republic, Gen Moussa Traore, members of the Central Executive Bureau, the government, the National Assembly, the diplomatic and consular corps as well as other constituted authorities. A final communique was published at the end of this official visit. The two heads of state and their respective delegations held a working session this morning at Koulouba. This is what President Moussa Traore declared on the occasion:

[Begin recording] Mr President, honorable delegation members of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, ladies and gentlemen; let me tell you once again how much we appreciate this friendly visit which you have paid to us. For we Malians, this visit has a very particular meaning. Mr President, Nigeria and Mali have maintained historic relations, clearly demonstrated by the fact that they both belong to the same geographical and historical entity. We must strengthen these relations on the basis of complementarity and fraternal solidarity.

Your visit demonstrates not only the interest which we have in strengthening existing relations between our two countries, but also, it translates our determination to work toward the economic integration of our continent, in order to achieve the harmonious development of our people. At the bilateral level, this visit enables us to lay the foundations for fruitful cooperation in all fields. To this end, we must set up an efficient and permanent institution which will enable us, not only to strengthen our political willingness, but also to see to the implementation of the recommendations made.

In the face of a constantly more difficult economic situation, we must unite our efforts in order to escape the inequitable mechanisms of the international system which tend to paralyze the action and struggle of developing countries. I am convinced that only a fraternal exchange of views between our two states will enable us to further strengthen mutual understanding between Nigeria and Mali in all fields, for the well-being of our people. For our part, we will never stop working in this direction and your visit, Mr President, will no doubt mark a decisive turning point in the joint action which we have therefore undertaken. Thank you.  
[applause]

Here is the response of President Shehu Shagari, translated into French by the interpreter of the Nigerian head of state.

[Recording] Mr President, excellencies, distinguished ladies and gentlemen, I should begin, Mr President, by thanking you, because it is through your kind and brotherly invitation, that we are today visiting your beautiful country. This visit will no doubt enable me and my delegation to meet our Malian brothers and sisters at home. Let me express to you and your government our appreciation for giving us this opportunity. In fact, we have very much appreciated the friendliness and the brotherliness demonstrated throughout our visit. I know a lot of effort has gone into the preparation of welcoming ceremonies. The fact that the visit, which was scheduled for a previous date, had to be postponed, must have meant to you, the host president, a lot of extra expense and some inconveniences. I am very happy that finally, we are here with you. [end recording]

CSO: 4400/1244

## SHAGARI MAKES DEPARTURE STATEMENT, LEAVES

AB271759 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 27 May 81

[Text] President Shagari left Bamako today at 1400. Shortly before his departure, he stated to our correspondent Djibrill (?Ndoeye) that his visit to Mali has confirmed the fact that there is no difference between Mali and Nigeria.

[Begin Shagari recording] First of all, I would like to say that my visit to Mali, which was marked by a warm and brotherly reception, has confirmed the idea I had, that there is no difference between Mali and Nigeria. All aspects of life in Mali resemble so much life in Nigeria--climate, traditions, landscape, geography. Mali is one of the rare countries in which a Nigerian can feel so much at home that he will forget that he is not at home. Henceforth, there are similarities between our two countries, so that when I arrived here, I felt exactly as if I were back home.

My visit shows clearly that our relationships--between Nigeria and Mali--are natural. There are no natural boundaries to be removed. The barriers existing between us were set up by colonial masters. These barriers are superficial and we must try and remove them because they are not natural.

So we have to revive our natural bonds at all levels so that our cooperation will be more significant. I mean that the outcome of our deliberations must be translated into action. We do not want to talk again and again without any action. We want a followup to all our discussions. We have reached agreements in various sectors and now, we must move into the implementation phase, in the interest of the people of our two countries.

[Question] Mr President, do you have any last word to address to the Malian people?

[Answer] I address my very sincere gratitude to the Malian people for the brotherly reception accorded to me and my delegation. I want to tell them that it is their duty to rally around the Malian Government and President Moussa Traore who make every effort to improve the living standard of the citizens. They must, in turn, appreciate the efforts being made by the government under the leadership of President Moussa Traore. There are prerequisites for the development of a country. These are peace and stability.

I must also stress the economic independence of Africa. The Malian people will contribute to its achievement in cooperating with their government. In doing this,

they will also carry out their part of the major task, that of our economic liberation, now that we are politically free. So each and every African must make it a point to contribute to economic liberation from any foreign domination. Once again, I appeal to the Malian people and to all African people to cooperate with their respective governments in order to promote our development and free our continent economically. [end recording]

CSO: 4400/1244

MAL I

#### BRIEFS

FRENCH AID TO MALI--Three agreements were signed this morning at the headquarters of the International Cooperation Ministry between the Government of Mali and France. The agreements, totaling 384.71 million Malian francs, will enable Mali to continue with various projects in the fields of mining and energy. The agreements were signed from Mali by Mr Mochtar Diallo, director general of international cooperation; and for France by the director of the French Cooperation Mission. [Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 22 May 81 AB]

CSO: 4400/1244

NO COERCION NOTED IN REEDUCATION CENTERS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 11 May 81 p 4

[Article by Barbara and Allen Isaacman]

[Excerpts] Barbara and Allen Isaacman are longtime observers of Mozambique's political development. Frequent visitors, Barbara, an attorney, and Allen, a professor of African history, returned to Mozambique for six weeks this summer. They travelled widely throughout northern Mozambique, visiting Re-education Centres that are being transformed into communal villages. The Isaacmans worked in Mozambique in 1978 and 1979, Barbara as a teacher of law and consultant to the United Nations on the status of Mozambican women, Allen as a professor of African Studies at the University. Their report...

We had heard rumours and read Western press allegations about harsh conditions and brutality in Mozambique's Re-education Centres. Conditions which invited comparison, it was said, with Siberian labour camps. What we actually saw at Msawize, when we arrived there after a long dusty ride by Land Rover, was completely unexpected.

The sentries at the rope gate were detainees, and the only weapon we noticed throughout our visit was in the hands of a camp resident going off to hunt for the centre's food. The centre had no armed guards, no dogs, no barbed wire fences and no cells.

The centre's thirty-three year old commandant and his eight assistants mingled easily with the detainees and expressed no concern that their families lived less than 300 yards from the prisoners' barracks. When we pressed him about the lax security, he acknowledged that when the center had first opened in 1977, there had been a number of unsuccessful escapes.

The remoteness of the centre and the speed with which neighbouring peasants reported fugitives to authorities soon convinced the residents of the futility of such attempts.

The political background of the prisoners at Msawize makes it unique. When we spoke with detainees who had been held at other centres, we learned that most had been arrested for theft or related crimes.

## Company/Co-Brigades

Conditions in the various centres are remarkably similar. Inmates are organized into a series of brigades. Brigade members live and work together, are responsible for each other's health and welfare and for deciding how fellow members who infringe the camp codes should be disciplined.

Typical day, according to interviews with 10 residents from seven centres begins at 5:30 am. After an hour of exercise followed by breakfast, detainees working in brigades start their assigned tasks. Most residents farm, but we observed several groups constructing houses, forging tools, weaving, and repairing roads.

All the brigades, including those clearing fields a few kilometres from the camp, are supervised, although each had a "responsible" elected from among its members.

The 3 hours before lunch are devoted to literacy classes and political education. The afternoon includes a work stint, showers and supper. After dinner there are sports and cultural activities until 9:00 pm. This schedule is repeated without variation Monday through Saturday morning.

Living conditions are harsh. The food, primarily corn porridge and relish, is not terribly interesting by Western standards, but it is no worse than the diet of most rural Nicaraguans. Similarly, housing and health facilities are rudimentary although comparable to those we observed in rural communities throughout the country.

One most striking aspect of all the re-education centres is the lack of coercion. There were neither bars, high walls or even gates, and all the detainees we spoke with indicated that they had never suffered or witnessed corporal punishment.

Problems, such as petty theft, fights, and laziness are resolved at weekly brigade meetings where members recommend appropriate action to the commandant, who makes the final decision. Extra work, in one form or another, on Saturday afternoon or Sunday is the typical punishment.

Correspondence is unrestricted and uncensored and inmates with whom we spoke said that they are periodically allowed to go to the provincial capitals to spend up to 2 weeks with their families. The only proviso being that they must report back to local government authorities.

## Class and Political Education

According to mission and organizing principles of the centres according to their officials, is reintegration with the aim of reintegrating the detainees into the community. The main mechanisms are literacy training and political education. The daily literacy classes provide the first access to education for many of the "new" residents and the time of independence it was estimated that 95 percent of the population was illiterate).



colleagues' discussion occurs in formal classes, informal discussions, daily news conferences, and cultural events. The IMI officials believe that the daily emphasis on working jointly, developing self-reliance, and participating in collective decision-making within the brigades reinforces and adds meaning to the role values instilled in the classrooms.

#### Reopening Out

Although exact statistics are unavailable, according to high-level justice Ministry officials, the de-education centres are in the process of being phased out. The motivation for the de-education centres were established as a temporary measure to fill a vacuum created by the paralysis of the colonial legal system and the flight of almost all judges on the eve of independence.

Within the past year, at least three centres have been closed, and 2,000 inmates, including several hundred political offenders, have been reintegrated into Mozambican society. This represents close to 50 percent of all detainees.

However, such facts conceal that there were abuses in the uncertain period after independence. Local vigilante groups, police soldiers, and rural administrators sometimes overstepped their authority. Direct intervention by President Machel in 1977 ended most of these abuses but not before a number of Mozambicans were arbitrarily arrested and sent without trial to the centres for an indefinite period.

Now procedures have been developed since the establishment of the popular tribunals in 1980. The de-education camps are likely to soon be completely closed and all but a few detainees, including those associated with the death of Eduardo Mondlane, will be released.

Mozambique appears to have very few criminals—there are currently 1,800 people in jail, either convicted or awaiting trial, out of the population of 12 million. Since 1980, those accused of crimes have been publicly tried and if found guilty have been given appropriate sentences which are served in Mozambique's prisons.

## MOZAMBIQUE

### BRIEFS

RELATIONS WITH PORTUGAL--Mozambique and Portugal signed a number of agreements in the fields of economic, social and health cooperation in Maputo yesterday. The two countries also signed a protocol on economic cooperation. The documents were signed by the deputy minister, who is also deputy governor of the Bank of Mozambique, Francisco Salilal, and by the Portuguese secretary of state for foreign affairs Leonardo Matias. [Excerpt] [LD270213 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0400 GMT 26 May 81]

OSD 4401/226

5. AFRICAN LIBERATION ORGANIZATION SPOKESMEN INTERVIEWED

(JDF/DWV) Rome: LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 16 May 81 p 15

[Interview with Southwest African People's Organization (SWAPO) and African National Congress (ANC) spokesmen Ignatius Mufalali and Thami Sindelo by Mario Algomu: "Elections in South Africa Changed Nothing"--date and place not specified]

[Text:] South Africa's ANC and Namibia's SWAPO are the African continent's last two liberation movements recognized internationally, by the OAU, the nonaligned countries and the United Nations. We met with two leaders of these movements, Ignatius Mufalali and Thami Sindelo: the former is, among other things, SWAPO's representative in Algeria; the latter has been living in Italy for several months, and is here to explain to the Italian political forces, which are busy with quite different matters, that South Africa is not only an industrialized country and an investors' paradise, but also the apartheid regime.

[Question:] Will the result of the recent South African elections change anything in Southern Africa?

Mufalali: As far as we are concerned, the elections change absolutely nothing.

Sindelo: I agree. The National Party has lost some seats to the Progressive Party and this might suggest that there is some degree of democracy; but the right gained more votes, though without winning [extra] seats. The white South Africans are not ready for a peaceful change.

[Question:] Will this success by the South African right be reflected in a stepping up of the war in Namibia and greater difficulties for the so-called "enlightened" white police?

Sindelo: I believe so; but I would like to point out that as far as we are concerned there is no enlightened trend opposed to the conservative trend: they are both struggling for white supremacy.

[Question:] The United States is strengthening its relations with Pretoria. Do you believe that Reagan will continue to support the UN position on the decolonization of Namibia for much longer?

Mufalali: During the election campaign Reagan said that he would support South Africa, and he subsequently maintained the same stance. I see no reason why the United States should observe UN resolutions.

[Question] In their statements on international terrorism Haig and Reagan mentioned that governments.

Speaker: There is a very simple answer to this. During World War II France, Britain and the United States were allies of the USSR; according to Reagan's logic that was a terrorist alliance. The U.S. Government sees only the terrorism that it wants it to see.

[Question] Let us talk about Soviet policy in Southern Africa.

McIntire: But let us first establish the following: SWAPO is a member of the South African Movement. Admittedly, the USSR is helping us, but it is only on a friendly basis.

Speaker: It is an important issue: in the West you tend to think that liberation movements that receive aid from the USSR become communist. The fact is that according to the U.S. way of thinking you are dependent either on the socialist camp or on the Western camp. Look at Mozambique; no sooner had they expelled four CIA agents than the United States stopped food credits. Because of Cuban pressure Angola is forced to cope with Reagan's aid to the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA]. Zimbabwe is in an ill-defined position and has to find out yet been classified.

[Question] The bipolar logic is not American alone. Nevertheless, I would like to ask McIntire something about UNITA. You are active in practically the same area: you come from Angola to attack in Namibia, while they come from Namibia to attack in Angola. What happens when you meet?

McIntire: That is quickly answered: SWAPO regards UNITA as a bandit organization backed by the West. We are fighting South Africa and UNITA.

Speaker: If UNITA were a liberation movement it would not be backed by South Africa.

McIntire: And also in Senegal and Morocco...

Speaker: Toubon announced that he would recognize Angola only after the departure of Cuban troops and the formation of a government including UNITA; but we hope that he will soon change his stance. As for Morocco, a country that was the pride of Africa under the reign of Sultan Mohamed, it is now the shame of the continent under Hassan II. Not only does it oppress the Saharan people but it receives weapons from South Africa.

[Question] The countries hostile to SWAPO include the PRC.

McIntire: Let us put it this way: China has the right to choose its own friends. We are not helping us because of its anti-Soviet logic and this is why it helps SWAPO.

Speaker: We would like to believe that certain reports published by the Western press are false; unfortunately we must say that China collaborates not only with the Soviet Union but also with the racist South African Government.

[Question] You have the same enemy; has this led you to carry out politico-military cooperation?

[Answer] We cooperate closely: for instance, on the international plane, and representatives also represent SWAPO and vice versa. This cooperation also exists at the level of executive committees.

[Question] Is there also a military integration,...

[Answer] We would rather not comment on this particular aspect.

[End of interview]

## NP LEADED LASHES DTA

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 22 May 81 p 3

[Article by David Vieters]

[Text] **THE BLACK** man in SWA has only two political options before him, namely Swapo, or co existence with the White man upon the reasonable terms and conditions set down by the latter, said Advocate Eben Van Zijl, MEC, in the White Assembly yesterday.

Regarded as the Crown Prince of the NP in SWA, Advocate Van Zijl delivered a resounding resumé to his presiding Opposition speakers during the second reading debate on the Part Appropriation Bill before the House now in its third session.

The DTA was trying to out Swapo Swapo and in that manner not providing a clear cut alternative choice for the Black masses who saw the power in Swapo on the one side and were not sure what to make of the DTA as an anti-Swapo power bloc, Mr Van Zijl said.

The DTA was mistaken in trying to sell its political idea of individual rights to a communal oriented African majority and was sacrificing Southwesterners' right to self-determination while trying to market itself as a viable alternative product to that of Swapo. In the US and European political markets, he said,

"For the first time in years we get a sympathetic US Administration in power," continued Mr Van Zijl, "and the DTA sues them."

Mr Van Zijl accused the DTA of a vacillating and opportunistic course, disregarding principles which it had previously held to be important.

It was now said that consensus was no longer relevant, he said, referring to a remark made by an Opposition member who spoke before him.

The DTA had promised that there would be no forced integration in SWA, while today, the Whites were being subjected to reverse discrimination, said Mr Van Zijl.

White farmland was open to all population groups for settlement, but Whites were not allowed to purchase land in the Black traditional areas, he said, continuing, "Black land can be unproductive for 1 000 years after 1981 but White farmers are not allowed there."

Mr Van Zijl also accused the DTA of wasting money on fruitless overseas trips and prestige symbols, while accusing the White RA of overspending.

He said that the decision to go ahead with TV in SWA constituted a needless waste of

financial resources, and went on to add: "R20m is given to the SWABC so that it can play gramophone records to us all day."

Some humour crept into the proceedings when there came an interjection from across the floor: "May we laugh at that joke?", to which Mr Van Zijl indignantly replied: "If you want to laugh I'll give you a mirror."

But a quick answer shot back at him: "You won't dare to look into it yourself."

The DTA was engaging in a dangerous exercise, said Mr Van Zijl, when it called for a strong centralized Government and de-emphasised the protection of minority group rights in favour of individual rights.

In the light of the wellknown tendency in post independent African states, this was playing into the hands of a one party state in SWA ruled by Swapo, Mr Van Zijl said.

The NP did not support the concept of a Namibian nation which would never materialize according to Mr Van Zijl. Instead his party stood for a consociational democracy amongst the 11 population groups in SWA.

Mr Van Zijl also strongly criticised the liberalist attitude harboured by the RP towards its influential Black supporters and members.

## COLORED POLITICS MAY INVOLVE THREE-WAY SPLIT

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 22 May 81 p 3

[Text]

**INDICATIONS** are that there will be a three-cornered conflict in Coloured politics in SWA, after Mr Barney Barnes was expelled from the Labour party.

Mr Barnes was formerly the righthand man of Mr Joey Julius, leader of the Labour Party and is Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Legislative Assembly for Coloureds.

The Coloured Legislative Assembly will meet again in the middle of June and shortly after that the Labour Party will hold its congress.

Indications are that there are three factions in Coloured politics.

There is a strong faction supporting Mr Julius in his actions taken against Mr Barnes. There is a faction in the top structure of the Labour Party supporting Mr Barnes.

Then there is the Opposition Liberal Party of which Mr A J F Kloppers is the leader.

It is expected that a vote of no-confidence will be brought by the Labour Party against its own Chairman of the Executive Committee when the Coloured Legislative Assembly meets in June.

In the process the Julius faction of the Labour Party is assured of the support of the four representatives of the Liberal Party of Mr Kloppers. However the rift in the Labour Party about Mr Barnes may still exist.

At the same sitting Mr Kloppers will probably present a suggestion of cooperation between the Labour and Liberal Parties in the interests of the Coloured community.

Mr Kloppers told the Republiken recently that he has always believed in cooperation in the interest of greater unity in the Coloured community but that Mr Barnes stood in the way.

If this action against Mr Barnes is successful, Mr Kloppers will have another opportunity for political survival at the congress of the Labour Party by the end of June.



# KAURA STATEMENT SPARKS EXCHANGE

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 27 May 81 p 4

[Text]

**WINDHOEK:** A recent controversial statement by Mr Katutire Kaura in which he accused the National Party of having "created" Swapo, led to heated exchanges in the White (second tier) Legislative Assembly this week.

Mr Kaura, Publicity Secretary of Nudo, the Herero component of the Territory's ruling DTA, also accused Whites of having come to the country with "nothing except the boots on their feet," and having taken the Black man's cattle "by force."

"This statement is an absolute insult to Whites," said Mr Eben van Zijl, Chief Whip of the National Party majority in the Assembly.

"Mr Kaura reacted to an extreme provocation," Mr Paul Minnaar, Chief Whip of the Republican Party said, referring to an article in Die Suidwester, mouthpiece of the

National Party, which had accused Blacks of mismanaging White farms bought under a Government resettlement scheme.

But Mr Minnaar disassociated his party from some of the more extreme statements made by Mr Kaura.

"That Mr Kaura overreacted is true," Mr Minnaar said.

Mr Kaura's "militant behaviour" gave cause for concern. Mr van Zijl countered, "Look at the terminology of Mr Kaura. It is the typical terminology of a revolutionary, not that of a democrat."

Defending the allegation contained in Die Suidwester that the buying of White farms by Blacks under the resettlement scheme could represent a security threat, Mr van Zijl said: "Swapo supporters could buy a strip of farmland reaching all the way from Outjo in the north to Windhoek with Government money." — Sapa

## PRETORIA VIEWED AS UNLIKELY TO ALLOW SWAPO POWER

Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 9 May 81 p 10

[Editorial]

[Text]

THERE is not a vestige of doubt left that Pretoria will not allow a SWAPO government in Windhoek. This has been borne out repeatedly by statements coming from the South African Government, the latest that by Mr. P.W. Botha in an appeal on the eve of the general election in South Africa when he reiterated his government's resolve in this matter.

Mr. Botha and his government should be taken very seriously in this regard. One can fault the South African Government for its many dubious tricks and its double deals but for the astute interpreter there always has been but one inference — Pretoria will never allow the SWAPO movement to take over executive political powers in South West Africa.

That being the case, what is this wearisome, trying business of holding out, especially to the international world, the nonsense of a negotiated settlement? Is this a game of deception, of colossal fraud, while some other machinery is in motion?

While this manoeuvre is in progress, we may add for many years, the citizens of the Fatherland are living a wretched life, apart from the few plutocrats, of course.

The very Pretoria which dictates, deprives them of at least the privileges the other provinces are enjoying such as better and more schools and other educational institutions, better communication, cheaper but high standard living, and a host of other social privileges.

A mere utterance by Pretoria that SWAPO would never be allowed to take over power, does not suffice. That statement does not justify the situation of the people of South West Africa living in limbo with no sign whatsoever of what tomorrow is going to bring.

We want to ask every sane mind to answer for him and her this question: Can the Fatherland continue the way it does?

We are addressing the people of South West Africa, and not the limited number of aliens who control our country.

We want to know whether it is sufficient to state that SWAPO would never govern, without giving a substitute for the silent and voiceless mass which supports the SWAPO movement. The majority thus, and even a feeble mind would

have been able to figure that out for if it were not the case, an internationally supervised election would have been something of the past, and the DTA firmly installed as a government of an independent South West Africa recognised by the world, and if not all the world, the entire West at least.

Instead we today have the situation of a country whose rulers claim to keep the Red tide out of it while the country slips daily back in social retrogression, ripening it by the hour for an eventual communist take-over. It is somewhat ludicrous to take note of a vast new development for Strijdom Airport, a plan which is not a priority for if it is then it is at the same time an admission of abortive original planning, while the bulk of the country's people are illiterate, unskilled in any job, however, menial, without sufficient to eat to say nothing about the sad lack of other vital social services.

Thus, there is a great thunder in speeches and proclamations, all of them hollow for the way of living of our people falls sadly short of the achievements claimed through microphones.

Our political life, instead of being vigorous and dynamic, has lapsed into the painful drabness of hearing daily about the evils of communism whereas in fact, the most underdeveloped communist state is ahead of South West Africa.

Daily the country has also to hear how SWAPO is dying, and how the point has been reached of the movement, exhausted politically and militarily, is poised for collapse.

Yes, we are living an incredible life of insanity. On the one hand we hear that SWAPO will never be allowed to govern, while on the other hand, Pretoria declares to the world her readiness to negotiate. The truth is that Pretoria has long since opted for a different settlement.

One thus arrives at the final inference. To Pretoria, the fate of a million people means nothing. Perhaps when judged purely on the basis of survival, her dubious role and word take on a clearer meaning — it is the survival of South Africa that counts and therefore strategic control of South West Africa is the foremost tenet in her grand planning.

Countrymen, we are faced with the hard prospect of continued hardship. Let us bear it for deliverance will come.

# SA ALLEGEDLY IS KEY TO SWA PROSPERITY

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 22 May 81 p 19

[Text]

**THE SOONER** Namibian independence is granted and a stable and representative government is instituted, the brighter the investment climate in Namibia will become.

This is the view of leading South African Black entrepreneur, Mr Sam Mutsuene.

He was addressing the Namibian Chamber of Commerce in Windhoek this week.

Mr Mutsuene emphasised however that it is SA which holds the key to an orderly and satisfactory resolution of the Namibian independence dilemma.

Given political peace in Namibia, he said, a realistic development programme for the country would have to give accommodation to the following development possibilities and strategies:

- Increasing crop production in the northern areas where rainfall is higher and limited irrigation possibilities exist;

- Improvement of the quality of livestock;

- To cultivate new economic relationships with neighbouring Black states;

- The improvement of transport and telecommunication links with other Southern African countries. For instance a Trans Kalahari railway link with Botswana could boost revenues not only at Walvis Bay port, but transportation costs could be lowered on exports to and from Botswana and Zimbabwe;

- The economy should be diversified in order to reduce its dependence on diminishing and vulnerable mineral wealth. Growing emphasis must be placed on industrial development with due regard being

given to overcoming the obstacles which presently impede the growth of agricultural processing industries in the country;

- Attention must be focused on the development of small export orientated enterprises such as those operating in the Far East countries;

- And large capital resources must be devoted to manpower development and training programmes for all sections of the population.

Financial experts who have researched the fiscal needs of Namibia, said Mr Mutsuene, have estimated that the country will need outside financing to the tune of R960m for the period 1979 to 1986 and additional loan capital of R1,176m.

The number of workseekers for whom new jobs will have to be created are from 1977 to 1984, 9 600 jobs a year and from 1984 to 1991 about 12 600 jobs a year.

REF: 4420/1100

## MUDGE ADDRESSES DOMESTIC, FOREIGN ISSUES

## Attack on Aktur

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 27 May 81 p 1

[Text]

**REPUBLICAN Party leader Mr Dirk Mudge lashed out last night at the leaders of the National Party in SWA for sabotaging efforts by the moderates to win a free and fair election against Swapo.**

He was addressing a public meeting of about 300 people at the Continental Hotel in Windhoek.

It is the first RP public meeting in Windhoek that Mr Mudge has addressed since his trip to the US and his talks in Pretoria with PM Piet Botha.

Mr Mudge hardly touched on SWA's place in the international situation at present except to reaffirm that the country was on the road to independence and that there would definitely be an internationally supervised election.

The NP had talked of the need to make sacrifices and concessions to beat Swapo at the polls, he said, but the NP had done nothing to show that it was serious about making sacrifices and concessions.

On the contrary, it was doing everything possible to sabotage the DTA's efforts to win the support of the vast majority of people in SWA.

The NP on the other hand was making all sorts of pledges to its supporters, but these were meaningless as it could not count on majority support. On the contrary, it

was making it considerably easier for Swapo to win an election.

Mr Mudge gave these examples:

- The NP's ridiculing of the DTA leaders' visits to Washington, London and Bonn to put the DTA's case and to win support;

- The NP's refusal to give way on the issue of SWA House, the Tintenpalast and the Windhoek College of Education;

- The whipping up of emotions and the generations of bitterness over Blacks purchasing land in traditionally White areas;

- And the NP's stand on the Seemüller issue in Otjiwarongo.

"The NP tried to make our visit to the US laughable," he said. "We spoke to Dr Chester Crocker and others and never did we feel unwelcome. We also put our case across to the media. And while we were doing that these people sat here

in the Tintenpalast and tackled us."

"How are they going to guarantee your future?" Mr Mudge asked.

On the question of SWA House, the Tintenpalast and the College, he remarked: "They cling to these privileges as if their lives are dependent on them. And if Swapo takes over, who will occupy the Tintenpalast and SWA House then? It will be Sam Nujoma and other Black people who will force communism and marxism down our throats. The Tintenpalast, SWA House and the College have become symbols of injustice.

"SWA House was never intended for a political leader. That house is called South West Africa House and does not have a political label to it. That house is meant to be the home of the Landevater (head of state) and Mr du Plessis certainly doesn't seem to be the Landevater. He should give the house to the AG.

On the College specifically, he said: "There are thousands of people in this country who are in need of further education and there stands a beautiful building. Not even 200 students occupy it. It could take more than 1 000.

"Think of the goodwill that would be generated if the NP was more accommodating

Just think how it would improve our chances of beating Swapo. But with its present stand the NP makes it easier for Sam Nujoma to take over."

Mr Mudge dealt at length with the dispute that has emerged between the Hereros and the Whites over the ownership of land by Blacks in traditional White areas. He argued that the Whites have provoked a situation that need not be.

Commenting on Mr Katutuire Kaura's well publicised statement, Mr Mudge said: "What reaction do they expect? Did they think that Mr Kaura would be complimentary towards them? Mr Kaura for his part probably over-reacted. He and I will talk about the matter, man to man, because the DTA can talk that way, and I think we can resolve the matter."

Mr Mudge concluded his speech by noting that he welcomed cultural, language and other differences in SWA, but he wanted a united majority against Swapo.

"I do not want to be part of a minority, because a minority cannot do anything. I want to be part of a strong, united majority against Swapo. It is not in our interest to be part of a minority," he said.

## U.S.-SA Negotiations

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 27 May 81 p 2

[Text]

CONSPICUOUS in its absence last night in Mr Mudge's speech was a major policy statement on the latest negotiations on SWA between the Reagan Administration and the SA Government.

Mr Mudge said however that SWA had found a friend in the new Reagan Administration but it had been made clear by the Reagan Administration that it would not buy apartheid or race discrimination of any kind.

Mr Mudge also expressed reservations about future relations with the new French Government under President François Mitterrand and noted that relations were deteriorating with West Germany.

"It is significant to note," he said, "that today Foreign Minister Genscher met Swapo

leader Mr Sam Nujoma in the lobby of the West German Parliament for discussions. In contrast we had great difficulty just getting an interview with Mr Genscher."

Mr Mudge said at the outset of his speech that there were two facts that had to be accepted:

- SWA was on the road to independence and this had been accepted by just about every political party in SWA.

- And that independence would be achieved through either violence (which Swapo was attempting unsuccessfully) or the democratic process.

"That election will come," he said, "unless violence takes over in this country."

Mr Mudge made it clear however that if an election does take place, it will have to be free and fair.

"We have come to the conclusion that it will not be possible to have an election under UN supervision," he said.

"The presence of UN troops here which are partisan is simply not acceptable to us."

"We have not only told the world that the UN is one-sided, but we have shown the world that it is one-sided. We for example showed them the one-sidedness recently of the UN General Assembly and the Security Council. Clearly then it cannot be expected that they would be fair in an election," he said.

Significantly, Mr Mudge also declined to discuss apparent differences between the Ministers' Council and the AG Mr Danie Hough, but he did hint that certain "interesting developments" are in store in the near future.

11:00

## ENGINEER CALLS FOR EXPANDED INFRASTRUCTURE

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 22 May '91 p 18

[Article by David A. eters]

[Text] **ALTHOUGH SWA** was said to be the best served country in Africa in terms of developed infrastructure per capita, further infrastructural services were needed to stimulate economic development during the next decade.

Mr R W Schutz, President of the SWA Association of Consulting Engineers, said in Windhoek this week that the Namibian Chamber of Commerce and Industry had an important role to play in focusing attention on the need for such infrastructural development by government agencies.

He was delivering a paper entitled "The necessity of Infrastructural development in Namibia in the Eighties" at the third annual congress of the Namibia Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Although SWA had some 30,7 km of railway for every 10 000 people, dwarfing SA's 4,3 km for the same number and which was the continent's second highest rail service allocation, the great distances in the Territory made such a high per capita allocation necessary.

Mr Schutz confined his address to a few comments on the sort of infrastructural

developments which he thought should take place in the eighties, and the constructive role that could be played by NCOCI in stimulating this process.

NCOCI represents mainly small business and emergent Black entrepreneurs in the Territory.

Mr Schutz's suggestions regarding additional railways in SWA included the following:

- A railway through Kaokoland to the coast would open up that area's mineral resources to the sea for direct export.
- The full agricultural potential of the northern areas could best be realized with the provision of railways which were non-existent at present.
- Rail links from Walvis Bay or a new port further north would open up the land-locked countries on the subcontinent to the Atlantic bringing them closer to their markets in the west, and benefitting SWA as well.

The road was the most basic form of infrastructure said Mr Schutz, and the present lack of an adequate road network in the northern areas was the result of an historical imbalance in the demand for

products and services in those areas.

Concerning electric power supplies, the new transmission line being constructed between SA and SWA in the south would bring a certain amount of economic stimulation in the south of the Territory, according to Mr Schutz.

Once peace came to SWA, the Ruacana project could be expanded to the mutual advantage of both Angola and SWA, he said.

Major necessary projects in the field of water supply, especially to Windhoek which formed the heart of the SWA economy, were making good progress.

It was important, stressed Mr Schutz, that NCOCI played an active role through vocational guidance in generating local maintenance engineering interests amongst school leavers.

African provided many examples, said Mr Schutz, where large scale infrastructural projects constructed by foreign agencies, had fallen into disuse, either through insufficient planning or the lack of adequately skilled engineering manpower to maintain those projects.

In this connection NCOCI had an important role to play to prevent the same mistakes from happening in SWA.



DU PLESSIS PRESENTS BUDGET TO ASSEMBLY

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 20 May 81 p 1

[Text] WINDHOEK: The Chairman of the Executive of the White Administration of SWA, Mr A H du Plessis, warned members of the White Assembly in Windhoek yesterday afternoon that a large deficit could be expected for the financial year 1980/81.

Speaking on the first reading of the Appropriation Draft Ordinance of 1981 on the first day of the present session, Mr du Plessis announced that draft estimates of revenue and expenditure showed an expected deficit of R43.3 million out of a total Budget of R173.4 million.

Mr du Plessis suggested that the deficit would have to be financed by the temporary suspension of an agricultural resettlement programme, the liquidation of movable assets and a seven percent saving on the remaining expenditure.

Turning to the transfer of functions between the first and second tiers of government completed in 1980, Mr du Plessis pointed out that the

present Budget could not be compared with previous Budgets in all respects.

As a result of the re-organisation of responsibilities between the two levels of government, the sources of income for the White Administration now consisted of income tax revenues and contributions from the Central Revenue Fund.

Mr du Plessis contributed the decision by the Central Government to reduce the contribution from the Central Revenue Fund in proportion to the relative size of the income tax revenue of the second tier administration.

"This means that the more productive a population group is, thus producing higher income tax, the less their contribution from the Central Revenue Fund becomes, thus leaving a large amount for others to share", he said.

There were also other aspects of the new financial dispensation with which he disagreed, Mr du Plessis said.

He told the Assembly that he could not understand how personal income tax could be regarded as a national resource of revenue akin to mining taxes. This appeared to be the case with the new dispensation whereby shortfalls in the 11 ethnic Representative Authority budgets were to be supplemented out of the pooled Central Revenue Fund.

It amounted to giving with the one hand while taking away with the other, said Mr du Plessis.

He conceded, however that the serious drought also played a major role in bringing about a shortfall in the Budget.

The nearly R54 million allocated for the emergency drought relief programme for Whites farmers constitutes almost 30 percent of the total expenditure of R173 million budgeted for the coming financial year and exceeds the R43 million shortfall.

Mr du Plessis told the Assembly that this was the biggest shortfall he had encountered in his 40 years in the Assembly. Sapa WA



## CHAMBER OF COMMERCE GIVES DATA ON ECONOMY

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 22 May 81 p 22

[Text]

**ARE YOU** being asked by your overseas associates, children and others to provide figures on the SWA economy?

Probably.

And we suppose you never know where to turn.

Well here are some basic stats that were kindly provided by speakers at the Namibian Chamber of Commerce annual congress in Windhoek this week:

- Population growth rate 2,7 percent a year;
- GDP in 1979 was R1.21b;
- Per capita income was R1 200 with Black-White ratios varying between 1:25 in rural areas to 1:12 in urban areas;
- In 1980 the mining sector's contribution to the GDP was R596m (about half);
- Agriculture's contribution to the GDP was about R150m;
- The industrial sector's contribution was R109m or 9 percent;
- Mining activities account for half of SWA's GDP but

the mines employ less than 8 percent of the labour force;

● Agriculture on the other hand employs more than 50 percent of the labour force but produces only 15 percent of the GDP;

● Fifty percent of the economically active population work for the public sector;

● SWA is only one of 20 states in Africa that has enjoyed economic growth since 1974 - the remaining 32 have all gone into economic decline;

● SWA's GDP is only 2,7 percent of SA's;

● CDM paid about 40 percent of all direct taxes collected in SWA last year and paid roughly 97 percent of all taxes collected from the whole mining industry;

● SWA will need outside financing to the amount of R960m and additional loan capital of R1.17b between 1979 and 1986 to have a healthy economic growth rate;

● And 9 600 new jobs will have to be created each year between 1977 and 1984 if unemployment is to be overcome, followed by 12 600 jobs a year between 1984 and 1991.

CSO: 4420/1100

## CAPRIVIAN LOOKS AT SWA

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 22 May 81 p 7

[Text]

**THE DARK horse of SWA is undoubtedly Caprivi, a region that the rest of the country hears very little about.**

Part of the reason is the geography of the place, part of the reason is the poor communications between Caprivi and the rest of the country, and, perhaps, thrown in with these factors is that the Caprivian people keep a pretty low profile anyway.

To get a better idea of the situation up there and a reflection of Caprivian thinking in general, the Advertiser interviewed Mr Patrick Limbo, a prominent Caprivian and a member of the Ministers' Council.

A most likeable person, Patrick Limbo is one of the up and coming leaders of the country. Born in Caprivi 36 years ago and schooled there, he attended the University of Zululand where he acquired a Diploma in State Finances and Auditing.

He specialises in economic affairs.

He entered active politics three years ago, following the DTA landslide victory in the 1978 election.

Kicking off the interview on the subject of the DTA's overall support in Caprivi, Mr Limbo put it at about 96 per cent of the electorate. He doesn't believe that it has slipped since 1978.

Asked how many Caprivians had left the country to join Swapo and other external organisations, he estimated the figure to be between 400 and 500 people, mostly under the age of 25. The vast majority of them are in one or other of the refugee camps in either Zambia or Angola.

"Ninety-seven are known to have returned fairly recently," he said, "and there will probably be many more in the near future. Reasons include disillusionment with Swapo, their wanting to return to their families and their wanting to partake in the new dispensation in the country."

"Another important factor is that where Swapo has managed to provide training for refugees at various foreign institutions, it has insisted as a condition on keeping the certificates of qualification, making it extremely difficult for ex-members to gain employment outside its realm."

Mr Limbo explained, however, that while the DTA enjoyed the support of the Caprivians, they were looking to it and to the authorities in SWA for abundant support.

Their main problems, he noted, were the same as those in any Third World country, excepting that Caprivi's geographical position made it many times worse. He listed the region's main problems as these:

- Critical shortage of schools, teachers and funds for education. Some children have to travel hundreds of kilometres on foot to school, they have to take their own rations for the term to live on, and when these run out, they are forced to return home, to the land.

- Lack of job opportunities. The Caprivians are hoping that as difficulties develop between SA, Zimbabwe and Mozambique, resulting in fewer workers from the latter countries being allowed to work in SA, especially on the mines, a vacuum will be created for them to fill. Getting work through WNLA is any event said to be difficult for Caprivians, mainly because they have to make their way all the way down to Kavango to be recruited, that is if opportunities are available.

- And general poverty, largely the result of the two aforementioned points.

The interview then turned to the DTA's general image in SWA, but also with a Caprivian slant. Mr Limbo felt the image is sound at present although he believes that there are a number of rough edges that need to be dealt with. Some of these are internal.

"Many people ask why our image is slipping, but clearly we can't afford to move into a full election campaign, not knowing when the election will be," he said.

"It is a costly business, and if we are going to spend money, it is imperative that we know where the end lies. We can't afford to over-stretch ourselves, only to find ourselves bankrupt when the real election has to start.

"On the other hand we are campaigning all the time, but informally, letting the people know what is going on and where we stand."

The rough edges? Mr Limbo felt that too little emphasis was being placed on what was important to the Black man and what he needed. This in turn made it difficult for many Blacks to identify with the DTA. They needed the "common touch".

The main areas here, he said, were to drastically step up Black education and training in all parts of the country, provide employment at a greater rate, improve communications, especially in Caprivi, and broaden the usage of English throughout the country. The English aspect, many Blacks felt, would open up their horizons and give them greater international mobility.

Though slightly outside the realm of the DTA, he reckoned that the AG Mr Danie Haugh could do considerably more to expedite the implementation of Ministers' Council decisions and he felt that Akrat had to be challenged on a number of issues.

"I sit on the Ministers' Council and sometimes it is months before our decisions are implemented," he remarked.

"The AG would do well to hand a lot of his executive authority over to the Ministers' Council and he must clamp down on the Akrat officials who sabotage the implementation of Ministers' Council policy."

"Akrat often acted like a first tier government, confusing the people in the country on who is really ruling here. Authority should be clearly delineated between the AG, the Ministers' Council and Akrat," he said.

"A big problem about the media", Mr Limbo then remarked, "is that it negatively affects the DTA's image by continuously trying to break

down Mr Mudge's image rather than giving credit where it is due."

On the other hand he conceded that this could be largely attributed to Mr Mudge being effectively the exclusive spokesman for the DTA and the Ministers' Council.

In fact, he remarked: "Yes, I believe that Mr Mudge should delegate a lot more authority to the Chairmen of the various Ministers' Council committees to talk on their own portfolios. I don't agree that Mr Mudge should be the sole spokesman."

Winding up the interview on the international situation, Mr Limbo was adamant that the UN has disqualified itself as a fair judge on the SWA issue.

And on UN Resolution 435, he remarked: "It is not dead, but it is seriously ill. It is in desperate need of a good doctor and I hope that the Reagan Administration can fulfil that role."

With that, the interview ended.

The point was well made.

# BLACK, WHITE FARMERS SQUABBLE

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 22 May 81 p 1

[Text]

## A HEATED war of words has started between Outjo's White farmers and their recently - settled Herero neighbours.

This has become more and more apparent during the past week.

In a fiercely worded press release issued by Nudo's Publicity Secretary Mr Katuutire Kaura in Windhoek yesterday, Aktur is accused of having launched an anti-Black campaign among the dissatisfied White farmers in the Outjo district.

In his statement, Mr Kaura issued a challenge to the White farmers saying "...we can with time outfarm any White Akturite in the Outjo district. All we need is time, and we deserve it, we are not begging for it. This is our country, and we need 50 years to prove ourselves like the Angola boers."

The problem originated when more than 20 Black

farmers previously based in one the Herero Reserves purchased blocs of farms in the now depopulated Outjo district, but mainly occupied by White farmers engaged in commercial cattle ranching.

These farms were allocated to them for sale by the Central Government as part of its priority resettlement programme on farmland which had become vacated and therefore constituted a security risk.

Now the White farmers in the area are accusing their new Black neighbours of constituting a security risk for the area, since, it is alleged, most of the Black farmers are absent while engaging in traditional farming in the Reserves.

According to reports from both sides in the conflict, none of the Herero farmers, who appear to be Nudo oriented, have so far joined the para-military farmers' commande in Outjo.

"I am one of the Black farmers in the Outjo district who is accused by Aktur of harbouring terrorists," says Mr Kaura in his statement.

"These farms were settled originally by Angola boers about 50 years ago, and 50 years later they are in a ridiculous state. How can we be expected to convert them into oases in less than a year's time and on top of that in the middle of a drought?"

The NP mouthpiece Die Suidwester carried a report on Wednesday headed "Swart Boere Kom nie die Mas Op" (Black Farmers do not make the grade).

Mr Kaura's statement came as a reply to that report, which also contained various allegations levelled at the new group of Black farmers.

It had been stated that White farmers in the area were highly dissatisfied with the presence of Black neighbours, who were introducing traditional African communalism amidst a private capitalist oriented White farming community.

Turning to Aktur, Mr Kaura says: "The time is ripe that Aktur ceases to be a political dinosaur in Namibia..."

It was also reported from both Die Suidwester and Mr Kaura's informants in the area, that White Outjo farmers were preparing a petition protesting at the presence of their new Black neighbours.

Mr. Kaura told newsmen yesterday that none of the Herero farmers had so far joined the local district farmers union. It has been reported that members of the local union are also agitating against the presence of the Black farmers.

## NP LEADER BLASTS BLACK LAND ACQUISITIONS

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 27 May 81 p 4

(Article by David Pieters)

[Text] SWA stood closer to an internal conflict situation over Black and White land ownership than in many decades, said Advocate Eben Van Zijl, MEC and Deputy leader of the National Party of SWA while speaking during the debate on a motion on agriculture in the White Representative Assembly yesterday.

Advocate van Zyl blamed the DTA's land policy for the current situation of worsening relations between the Territory's Black and White farmers, and quoted figures indicating that over a half million hectares of commercial farmland had already been purchased by Blacks in White areas, or was under option.

A total of 423 734 hectares had been purchased in about 10 of the Territory's 14 commercial farming districts, the most concentrated buying taking place at present in the Outjo and Gobabis districts, according to Advocate Van Zijl.

He warned that land was the root of almost every war, and that such a conflict in SWA would spell disaster because together with mining, agriculture constituted the Territory's economic main-spring.

Opportunistic policy formation by the DTA had led to the

current situation which was spreading uncertainty amongst the Territory's 5 000 farmers, accused Advocate Van Zijl.

"If our farmers leave SWA", he warned, "the other Whites will follow one by one." "If these farmers decide to leave, not all SA military forces or financial resources will keep them here," he said.

Advocate Van Zijl stated the NP's land policy, which placed only two options before farmers of all races in SWA:

Either all agricultural land in SWA was made available to all interested buyers who wanted to establish farms or there would be protected areas for the different population groups.

The Black political leaders in the Turnhalle Conference had themselves stated their preference for protected areas, according to Advocate Van Zijl, and they had presented reasonable demands for more farmland, adjacent to existing traditional areas.

"The late Chief Clemens Kapuun had asked for an additional 55 farms adjoining Aminuis and Hereroland," he said, and named the Okavango, Caprivians, Rehoboth Basters and Damaras who had also stated such reasonable demands for more land.

The Whites in the Turnhalle had furthermore stipulated that the purchase of land for various population groups

should have to be conducted by the second tier authorities, continued Advocate Van Zijl.

In contrast to this, the DTA approached the land question from a pragmatic position in an attempt to accommodate Blacks' demands for more land.

The NP had categorically warned against yielding to these demands, and basing official land policy on such pragmatism. Advocate Van Zijl said, "How many times did we not warn of the dangers of the land question, but were labelled prophets of doom", he concluded.

The current wave of land speculation involving Blacks had only started after the DTA had yielded to their demands, and not before, indicated Advocate Van Zijl.

During the Turnhalle Conference, the Whites had stated their condition for land deals with other population groups, namely that demands for more land were reasonable and that transactions should only be concluded after the financial dispensation between the first and second tiers of Government had been finalised, according to Advocate Van Zijl.

Today, there were tracts of protected Black farmland that those groups themselves could not develop within the next 100 years, but Whites were not allowed to purchase there.

BRIEFS

SWAPO INTERESTED IN CONSTITUTION CONFERENCE--Sam Nujoma, chairman of the South West African People's Organization [SWAPO], stated in Paris Tuesday [19 May] that he is willing to agree to a constitutional conference similar to that which took place in Zimbabwe provided South Africa withdraws from Namibia and hands over the country's administration to the United Nations. During a press conference Mr Nujoma, who is to participate in an international conference on sanctions against South Africa which will be held at Paris UNESCO building, stated that "the Namibian people will make the final decision." [Text] [LD270941 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 20 Ma6 81 p 6]

ANGOLANS VIOLATED BORDER--The general commanding the South-West Africa territory force, Major General Lloyd, has announced in Windhoek that Angolan Government forces violated the border about 70 km east of Rundu, in Kavango, last weekend. They shot six times at a South African soldier from across the border. The soldier, who was not hurt, was fetching water from the river when they fired at him. General Lloyd also announced that seven SWAPO terrorists were shot and killed during clashes with security forces in the operational area during the past week. [Text] [LD221108 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 21 May 81 CA]

CSO: 4420/1074

NIGER

BRIEFS

ROK AID--The ROK has donated our country 50 automobiles worth \$250,000. The presentation ceremony took place this morning in Niamey in the presence of the secretary general of the Ministry of Finance and the Korean ambassador to Niger. [Excerpt] [Niamey Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 22 May 81]

CSO: 4400/1240



GOVERNMENT PLAN FOR FARM CO-OPS RECEIVED ENDORSEMENT

Kaduna GASKIYA TA FI KWABO in Hausa 8 May 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Setting Up Farm Coops"]

[Text] The federal government's plan to help farmers establish agricultural coops is commendable. The objective is to ensure the success of plans to expand the nation's agriculture. But it must be the small rural farmers who unite to create the farmer coops.

The nation's agriculture is not going to be boosted through the introduction of powerful farm implements. Nor is it even the abundance of loans to large urban farmers that is going to keep us from joining the ranks of food-importing countries. Agricultural improvement and the availability of food in our country completely depend on the situation of the small rural farmers. If those small rural farmers can be led to unite and form coops it would really help enormously to improve plans for explaining it and the introduction of new agricultural programs.

As we stated earlier, it is the farmers themselves who have to unite and form the coops since the small size of their farms does not make it worthwhile for them to use tractors on them. Whereas if the farmers unite and link their farms together then it would be easy and worthwhile to use tractors and even to apply for bank loans for agricultural development.

All of that depends on how the farmers have the advantages of creating agricultural coops outlined to them. Therefore we must express our delight at the federal government's plan to train public managers in how to unite nearly 10,000 farmers under the current national development plan. Those managers will be faced with a tough job because they will be going out to the villages to explain to farmers the techniques and advantages of uniting to promote agriculture.

We are confident that once rural farmers see how some of their colleagues are profiting by uniting to form coops, there will be nothing to keep them from setting up their own. What they will be looking for is help from the government and from agricultural departments in the form of loans and even some sort of advice for the farmers.

CSO: 4407/42

GOVERNMENT PLANS TO CUT OIL IMPORTS IN HALF

AB261402 Paris AFP in English 1343 GMT 26 May 81

[Text] Dakar, May 26 (AFP)--The Government of Senegal, which uses nearly half its export revenue to buy oil, has drafted a plan to cut the West African state's petroleum imports by 50 percent in the next 10 years. The program, drawn up at a cabinet meeting yesterday, calls for a mixture of energy sources to replace imported oil. Nuclear power may be one of these.

Industrial Development Minister Sheikh Hamidou Kane said some of the replacement energy would come from materials discovered within Senegal but not yet in commercial use: Peat, coal and light crude from the Casamance offshore field. The government has just started a national oil company, Petrosen, to exploit the Casamance deposits.

Also figuring in the plan are wind, solar and hydroelectric power, energy obtained from organic wastes and, potentially, nuclear energy, which would be produced on a regional basis.

Mr Kane said the high cost of energy in Senegal had made it difficult for Senegalese industry to compete internationally and even on the domestic market. He said the plan was in three stages and would necessitate an investment equivalent to about 300 million dollars, but that it would bring about energy savings worth 100 million dollars a year after completion.

After the cabinet meeting, Premier Habib Thiam said the government would speed up oil exploration and drilling as well as its peat program. The Casamance oil field is supposed to be in production by mid-1982.

CSO: 4420/1092

## BRIEFS

PHILIPPINES MUSLIM DELEGATION--Dakar, 26 May (AFP)--A delegation from the Philippines, made up of government officials from autonomous muslim regions, arrived in Dakar on Tuesday for a 2-day visit to Senegal. Its mission is to present the position of the Philippine Government on the problem of Mindanao, where 4 million muslims live, in view of the preparatory Islamic Conference scheduled to be held in Baghdad from the 1st to the 6th of June. During its visit the delegation will be received by Senegalese officials. [Text] [AB262137 Paris AFP in French 1349 GMT 26 May 81]

NATIONAL OIL COMPANY ESTABLISHED--Dakar, 22 May (AFP)--Senegal has created a national oil company to exploit the recently discovered deposits of light crude off its southern coast. The company, called Petrosen, is 90 percent directly owned by the state. The other 10 percent is shared equally by the Senegalese National Development Bank and the Senegalese Finance Company for Industrial and Tourism Development. Sheikh Hamidou Kane, the industrial development minister, said the company would for the next 13 months finalize geophysical studies and make two test drills on the Casamance offshore field. Petrosen would also have to improve the country's oil laws, begin amassing documentation, do research on Senegal's sedimentary basin and train employees. After July 1982 the company will begin commercial drilling in association with other companies, Sheikh Kane was quoted as telling the local press. The Casamance deposit was discovered through a 5-million-dollar loan from the World Bank and exploration by the French Total Oil Company's West Africa subsidiary. There are oil shale deposits nearby that experts say could become profitable if world crude prices continue to rise. Officials said it was hoped the domestic oil would allow Senegal to reduce its import bill, which ate up the equivalent of 250 million dollars last year--nearly half the government's operations budget. [Text] [AB221654 Paris AFP in English 1633 GMT 22 May 81]

CSO: 4420/1073

## RADIO KULMIS ON SIAD BARRE'S U.S. VISIT

LD271510 (Clandestine) Radio Kulmis in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 26 May 81

[Text] Washington: The Radio Kulmis reporter in the U.S. capital, Washington, reports that the hyena of Garba Harre and terrorist dictator [Siad Barre] ruling our country, who left for the United States on 17 May--a fact concealed from the Somali people until after his actual departure--arrived at and is currently residing in a residence previously allocated to South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha, who came to Washington on the 16th.

After arriving at the residence booked for Pik Botha, African diplomats in Washington protested and declined to attend a banquet in their honor at this residence [presumably given by Siad Barre].

In a joint statement issued by African diplomats in Washington, condemning the visit there by the hyena of Garba Harre, the diplomats stated that this action is an embarrassment to African peoples. Pik Botha and a so-called African leader are staying next to each other. The joint statement said that this action is a stain on African dignity. This shameless deed made Somalia, already a scandalous figure throughout the world, a laughing stock.

On Sunday, 23 May, [as heard] African and Arab students staged huge demonstrations in Washington, protesting against Siad Barre's visit to the United States.

Foreign news agencies, our reporter says, describe the nature of Siad's visit, saying that it is connected with begging for aid and with the condition of his health, which he claims not to be good.

It is also known that Afweyneh [Siad Barre] has given Berbera, Mogadishu and Kismayu to the Americans, to be used as military bases. Forty million dollars have been granted to the Somali people for the purchase of weapons, plus \$5 million said to be for economic purposes in return for Somali territory to be used as air and naval bases and bases for the rapid deployment of American troops to any destination, especially in the Red Sea, Indian Ocean and Arabian Gulf areas.

The Radio Kulmis reporter says this is a shameful thing for the Somali people, who have been enjoying massive support from the Arab and African states, as well as from both eastern and western countries. All that has crumbled as result of selling dear Somali territory for a mere \$5 million.

Our reporter also points that since Siad's arrival in America, no publicity has been given to his visit by foreign news media and up to now nothing is known of what he is doing. Our reporter adds that it is not known whether the hyena of Garba Barre, whose plan was to enter a naval hospital in the north of Washington, called Bethesda Naval Hospital, has been admitted there or not, or for how long he will be in the hospital.

Many countries are deeply concerned about his visit to the United States, whose outcome is unknown, since the Americans are busy preparing to establish their military bases in our country. The main purpose of these bases is so that the Americans can invade any country in the Arab Gulf, the Indian Ocean and the Red Sea at any time. This matter has provoked great concern in London, and the British Government's Ministry of Information [as heard] has voiced similar concern over the issue of new American weapons being supplied to the bandit regime of Siad Barre. We will see what the outcome of these maneuvers will be.

CSO: 4407/43

## FOREIGN MINISTRY RESPONDS TO KENYA'S ALLEGATIONS

LD271358 Mogadishu International Service in English 1100 GMT 27 May 81

[Text] The Somali foreign minister issued a statement in Mogadishu yesterday in reaction to allegations made recently by the Kenyan foreign minister, as well as to the so-called economic grouping forged by the Addis Ababa regime. The full text of the statement reads as follows:

In response to the interview of Kenya's foreign minister by the BBC on 21 May 1981, for the program "Focus on Africa," we wish to make the following remarks: The allegations and accusations labelled against Somalia by the Kenyan foreign minister, is at variance with the truth and will have a harmful and frustrating effect on the sincere efforts on the part of Somalia to develop friendly relations, based on cooperation, good neighborliness and peaceful coexistence, between Somalia and Kenya.

Somalia wishes to make it clear, once more, that it has no claim nor harbors any territorial designs against Kenya. The policy of Somali Democratic Republic is to develop good-neighborly relations with Kenya. This has been enunciated by this leadership, on more than one occasion.

Unfortunately, Kenya does not seem to give positive and meaningful response to Somalia's friendly and well-intentioned policy. Kenya, instead, wages ceaselessly hostile media warfare and collaborates with those who harbor ill intentions against the Somali people and enters into inimical military pacts with them, with the declared intention of finding unjust solutions to the (?root) causes of the problems.

Despite such hostile Kenyan policy, Somalia has exercised restraint and will continue to pursue its policy of cooperation and goodneighborliness toward Kenya.

Turning to the so-called economic grouping forced by Ethiopia, we wish to mention the fact that Somalia has always been in the forefront of African states in advocating continental and regional cooperation among the nations of Africa. True to its policy of cooperation, Somalia is ready and willing to participate in any genuine and meaningful regional cooperation. However, Somalia would not subscribe to alliances and groupings which merely aim at diverting the attention of the world community from the [word indistinct] burning issues of the region.

The root cause of the problems in the region is the denial of the fundamental rights of people to self-determination by Ethiopia in the region, which is a serious violation of the UN and OAU charter principles.

Ethiopia, which is the mastermind of the so-called regional grouping, has a notorious history of colonialism and refuses to decolonize the territories under its domination such as Eritrea, [word indistinct], Western Somalia and Abo.

We see no difference between the previous European colonialism and the Ethiopian crude present colonialism, except their skin pigmentation and proximity.

Somalia believes that any meaningful regional cooperation could only be achieved after removing the serious obstacles militating against such genuine cooperation.

Unless such cardinal issues as the rights of peoples to self-determination are accepted by Ethiopia in good faith, and just and lasting solutions found for them, any move toward regional cooperation would be premature and impracticable.

CSO: 4420/1090



TOGO

PRESIDENT EYADEMA RECEIVES SDAR FOREIGN MINISTER

AB221340 Lome Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 22 May 81

[Text] The founding chairman of the Togolese People's Rally (RPT) and president of the republic, Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema, early this morning held talks at his private resident in Lome with Mr Hakim Ibrahim, foreign minister of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic, on problems concerning the African continent. Mr Hakim Ibrahim, who was received in audience by the president, delivered a message from the secretary general of the Polisario Front. Present at the audience was Mr Moussa Barque, member of the political bureau of the RPT and minister of public works, mines, energy and hydraulic resources. After the audience Mr Hakim Ibrahim had this to tell reporters:

[Begin recording] I came to Lome with a message from Brother Mohamed Abdel Aziz, secretary general of the Polisario Front, to his brother and friend President Eyadema. The message touches on the fraternal relations between the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic and Togo. It also falls within the framework of the permanent consultations which exist between the two presidents.

I am happy to have been received by his excellency, President Eyadema who accorded me the privilege of discussing with him problems facing the Third World in general and those concerning our continent in particular. I thank President Eyadema for (?pleading) a just cause, especially for African liberation movements. As you know, Togo and the Arab Republic have identical positions on all questions concerning the continent, but the Polisario Front leaders consider President Eyadema an inexhaustible source of teaching and advice from which they can benefit. That is why we come to see him often; to benefit from his advice. [end recording]

CSO: 4400/1241

## UPPER VOLTA

### BRIEFS

**CURFEW LIFTED**--Ouagadougou, Upper Volta, 26 May (AFP)--Upper Volta's head of state Colonel Saye Zerbo on Monday lifted a curfew imposed after the military coup that brought him to power here on November 25 and announced a campaign to improve the lots of the country's poor. Colonel Zerbo, chairman of the Military Committee for National Revival and Progress, also said that he would introduce further measures in the near future to make the administration in this French-speaking West African state less complex and more efficient. The Military Committee has already instituted new rules governing the use of official vehicles, the level of pay for civil servants seconded to companies outside the state sector and civil service practices. Colonel Zerbo told a meeting of cadres (trained personnel) from all over the country on Monday that they were gathered here to start fighting for the real liberation of ordinary Voltans, "the workers, the miserable and the exploited." No one should live for himself alone. Henceforth, we will live for each other starting by living for the poorest among us, he said. "This is why, addressing myself to you, the cadres of the nation, I have to define each and every person's task, so that the battle can begin without delay," he added. [Text] [AB261135 Paris AFP in English 1111 GMT 26 May 81]

CSO: 4420/1093

## VITAL TALKS FOR ACCOZ START TODAY

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 May 81 p 5

[Text]

**MORE** than 350 Zimbabwean businessmen, Government Ministers and officials gather at Victoria Falls today at the start of a two-day conference, which could prove a crucial forum of debate over the country's future.

The 1981 annual congress of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Zimbabwe will be a vital pointer to the future for the country's commercial sector.

While the Government looks to the country's commercial businessmen to provide skills, goods and employment in the years to come, businessmen in turn are looking to the Government to provide a less restrictive financial atmosphere in which to operate.

Although conference business gets under way this morning, it will be officially opened this evening by the Deputy Prime Minister, Mr Simon Muzenda.

ACCOZ president Mr Brian Grubb has set a mood of expectancy for the congress with his message published in the annual report.

In it he says:

"One of the main objectives of ACCOZ is to maintain an atmosphere in which business people can operate at a profit without unnecessary Government control, and in which they are able to meet the human needs of a growing population and to provide jobs for a growing labour force.

He said the situation had arisen where demand was now outstripping supply and a number of shortages were coming to light.

"Thus the year under review may have been successful for many business enterprises, but the year ahead should be approached with greater caution.

"We have the ingredients for a rapidly increasing rate of inflation. This is the case when demand exceeds supply — and continued restraints on the availability of foreign exchange are unlikely to ease the position in the short term.

"We believe that in 1981 more clearly defined policies must be put forward particularly with regard to foreign private investment and the remittability of profits and dividends.

"Regrettably, the business sector will still have to operate in an atmosphere which remains largely controlled by the Government. This is fundamentally due to our balance of payments problems and the need for continued import restrictions."

## MORE BLACKS TO BE MADE MAGISTRATES

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 May 81 p 1

[Article by Gilbert Mawarire]

[Text]

**THE** Government aims to have a majority of African magistrates by the end of this year and is also anxious to employ more qualified Africans as judges of the reconstituted Supreme Court and High Court as soon as possible.

The Minister of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, Senator Simbi Mubako, said yesterday the Government would also train 300 community court presiding officers — "vatongi" — to take over the administration of customary law from district commissioners and chiefs in two years' time.

He added that the first "vakuru" (elders) to preside over village courts would be appointed next week.

The establishment of the village courts and the appointment of their "vakuru" was expected to be completed in June.

Fifty "vatongi" were undergoing a six-month training course at Domboshawa and 40 people — all blacks — were being trained as magistrates at the University of Zimbabwe. Senator Mubako said in an interview.

There are 60 magistrates of whom 13 are blacks. Nine were appointed after independence.

So when the students in our training course qualify we will have a majority of Africans on the Bench by the end of

the year. Another group will begin training soon after the existing one passes out so that by next year we will in fact have an overwhelming majority of Africans," he said.

Although blacks were being sought as judges, he said, there were not many with the necessary experience as the field had been closed to them.

There is currently one black judge in an establishment of eight.

Senator Mubako said although there was some impatience among people and even some Ministers at the constraints imposed by the Lancaster House Agreement, the Government was committed to honouring its provisions to the letter.

### Constraints

The Government would remove the constraints

through amendments to the Constitution when if it took time.

This was demonstrated by the Government's willingness to re-word a clause in the Education Amendment Bill which scrapped community schools, he said.

"In that Bill we respected the objections of the Senate Legal Committee which said it might infringe the Declaration of Rights and we appropriately changed the wording."

Senator Mubako said had the Government not introduced the Constitutional Amendment Bill, which recently became law, no black would have been eligible to be chairman of the Public Service Commission for the next five years and few Zimbabwean lawyers would have been eligible for appointment to the Judicial Service Commission.

## AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS

AU221112 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 22 May 81 p 2

[Summary] Coming from Zambia, Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr arrived on Wednesday in Salisbury, from where he will proceed to Kenya. After his arrival in Salisbury, Pahr declared that the purpose of his visit was to establish contacts with the Zimbabwe Government and to discuss opportunities for cooperation, among other things regarding an electrification of the Zimbabwe railroad system. In a 1-hour talk with President Canaan Banana, Pahr declared that Zimbabwe could serve as a model for a peaceful solution in Namibia, and expressed Austria's hope that all parties involved in Namibia would intensify their endeavors to bring about a solution that would eliminate an acute hotbed of crisis. "Regarding the situation in South Africa, Pahr declared that human rights were not respected there, which could have fateful consequences."

Pahr informed President Banana that Austria intended to set up an embassy in Salisbury, if possible before the end of this year, and that it would seek to intensify relations with Zimbabwe in the political and economic fields. In a talk with Deputy Prime Minister V. Muzenda the possibility of providing vocational training for Zimbabwe citizens at the Salzburg Hotel and Catering School was discussed, as well as a potential use of Austrian technology in railroad electrification. Deputy Prime Minister Muzenda stressed that the priority development of Zimbabwe's transport infrastructure was a prerequisite for the country's economic development. [In a special report Vienna DIE PRESSE in German on 22 May on page 2 reports that Pahr's politically most important partners for his scheduled talks in Salisbury, the Zimbabwe prime minister and the foreign minister, were not there because they are paying a visit to the PRC that was arranged at short notice.]

CSO: 4401/64

## PLAN TO ESTABLISH THREE MAJOR COOPERATIVES DETAILED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 May 81 p 1

[Text] A MASSIVE development programme for the dairy industry, valued at more than \$24 million and including the establishment of three major peasant co-operatives, was announced yesterday by the Minister of Agriculture, Senator Denis Norman.

Opening a dairy field day at Henderson Research Station at Mazoe, the Minister said Government was preparing to launch a programme for the development of milk production co-operatives.

They are to be sited in Matabeleland, Midlands and the Chipinga district.

The first will be established in the Antelope area, about 100 km from Bulawayo, at a cost of \$2.5 million. Several hundred small-scale farmers will be settled on this co-operative where 1 000 ha will come under irrigation.

The second part of the programme is related to milk collection schemes within the peasant and commercial sector.

Senator Norman said it was now possible to contemplate a programme to overcome the major difficulties of milk production — the cost of farm storage and delivery to the DMB.

"To this end, Government has agreed in principle that the DMB can introduce a bulk milk collection system as soon as satisfactory financial arrangements can be made for the importation of road tankers and farm storage tanks," he said.

The board will also provide a collection service.

The first leg of this project will also involve a feasibility study, financed by a Zimcord donor.

Mr Eddie Cross, general manager of the DMB, said he was hoping to start bulk deliveries early next year and have the whole exercise completed in four years, at a full cost of about \$4.5 million.

Not only would it reduce the cost of deliveries, it would also stimulate milk production, he added.

"We will treat co-operatives the same as the commercial farmers," Mr Cross said.

Two milk processing plants, one at Gatooma and the other at Chipinga, will be set up at a cost of \$4.5 million.

They will also manufacture a sterilised long-life milk, which does not require refrigeration and is a superior product to "steri-milk".

He said this would enable practically every citizen in the country to have access to fresh milk, compared to the present situation where about 25 per cent of the population only have access to milk.

The programme of refurbishing the DMB factories throughout the

country will cost \$2.4 million and work is expected to start in July.

Some of the work can be done by local companies, but foreign countries will have to come into the country to complete other tasks.

Senator Norman also said Government has committed itself to a realistic policy in respect of producer prices.

"It is not hard to see how quickly agricultural industries slide into recession when governments refuse to take a realistic view of the cost of producing food.

"Under these circumstances, both the peasant and commercial farmer suffer," he said.

The effects of policy decisions were already apparent within the agricultural industry.

"Realistic prices have been set for maize, milk and wheat and, more recently, beef," he said. "In addition, marketing conditions for all commodities have improved significantly.

"As a result Zimbabwe is faced in 1981 with the highest level of agricultural output ever achieved."

The Minister said in the past six years the amount of milk produced in the country has remained unchanged, yet both the number of dairy cattle and the number of milk producers had steadily dropped during the past decade.

"The DMB could profitably use 50 percent more raw milk today than it is currently receiving."



## CONSULTING FIRM WINS MALAWI, ZAMBIAN CONTRACTS

Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 28 May 81 p 1

[Article by Tim Chigodo]

[Text]

**A ZIMBABWEAN consultancy firm, Jager and Associates, has won contracts worth more than \$15 million in Zambia and Malawi, executive chairman Mr Richard Jager disclosed this week.**

The deal consists of two projects in Zambia involving the setting up of an ethanol plant and a crop growing and processing project, together costing more than \$9 million.

Mr Jager explained that in Malawi, the company was conducting studies on fuel alternatives for the Oil Company of Malawi at a cost of about \$5.5 million. "This project should be completed at the end of this year while in Zambia the ethanol plant should be operational in 1983," he said.

The ethanol plant will be built at Nakambala Sugar Estate in Mazabuka, in Zambia's Southern Province. Jager and Associates also carried out feasibility studies for

the ethanol project at Triangle.

Studies for the Zambian projects are being financed by the World Bank while in Malawi it is being funded by the Oil Company of Malawi. Jager and Associates hold a 10 percent share in the Malawi scheme.

Mr Jager said the Zambian project was the biggest tender ever won by his company. Last year it was engaged in four projects in Zambia involving the construction of waste oil and lubricating oil projects and a drum reconditioning plant in Kitwe.

The company was also involved in some projects in South Africa and Zululand, altogether worth more than \$10 million.

Mr Jager said his company now has offices in Salisbury, Malawi, Lusaka, Durban, London, East Africa and West Germany.

He left this week for Lusaka to present the ethanol plant studies to the Zambian Government. He will also inspect the Malawi project before returning to Salisbury.



WEST GERMANY SIGNS AID PACT

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 May 81 p 3

[Text] Zimbabwe and West Germany yesterday signed a \$20,6 million aid agreement and another pact on technical co-operation.

The aid money will be for reconstruction programmes in the rural areas, railway electrification, irrigation programmes, small-scale farmers, general commodity aid and for studies.

The assistance, in the form of a soft loan and payable over 30 years, has a 10-year grace period with a 2 percent interest.

A further technical co-operation agreement of \$2,5 million for experts in rural development, experts and equipment in mining and geology, and a fund for short-term experts was also concluded.

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry announced last night that Zimbabwe would take part in this year's West German Overseas Import Fair in Berlin from September 30 to October 4.

The fair is attended by many non-European countries, and is designed to assist these countries in promoting their trade with Europe.

Zimbabwe, the statement said, will be exhibiting textiles, carpets, clothing, leatherware, footwear, furniture, hardware, toys, hand tools, wooden-ware, electrical appliances, food and beverages.

Further details regarding terms and conditions of participation can be obtained from Mr S. K. Hwindigwi or Mr B. Marangwanda of the Ministry of Trade and Commerce, on Salisbury 702731.

CSO: 4420/1099

## UNIONS CALL FOR STATE-RUN MINES

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 May 81 p 3

[Article by Elton Mutasa]

[Text]

**THE Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions has called on the Government to nationalise big mining companies for the good of the nation.**

In an interview yesterday, Mr Albert Mugabe, secretary-general of the ZCTU, said it was imperative that the Government came out with a definite and straightforward policy on the mining industry.

"I am appealing to the Government to look into the mining industry very seriously and come out with a policy that will benefit the country and our people. The State should take over all the big mines in Zimbabwe," he said.

Mr Mugabe did not specify how the country would benefit from such a move but said it was necessary to do so because of the country's socialist orientation.

The Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, speaking at a May Day rally, singled out mining as one

of the areas the Government was looking at in regard to State interest in major industries.

Mr Albert Mugabe, who returned from a trip to Romania at the weekend, strongly backed Mr Roger Riddell's suggestion last week that the Government, employers and workers should formulate a wage fixing system.

Mr Riddell, chairman of the incomes and prices commission, also made it clear that there must be a single salary for the same job.

Mr Mugabe said the country was now non-racial and independent and there was no need to have two salary scales based on colour.

"As far as the ZCTU is concerned we greeted the news with great delight. And we hope that Mr Riddell said reflects the commission's findings which we are eagerly waiting for," he said.

He also said because the Government was socialist orientated, it was imperative to embark on a programme of socialist education for the workers of Zimbabwe.

"We must start our work on building a socialist working class to avoid

any major problems in future. It is therefore the duty of the ZCTU in conjunction with the Government and other agencies to see that this is achieved in the best interest of our country and our people — irrespective of race, colour or creed."

He attacked employers who were exploiting domestic workers and urged the Government to see that this was stopped immediately.

He claimed that there were many employers, both black and white who exploited their domestic servants "terribly" by paying them less than the minimum wage.

"We are appalled by this kind of attitude at this time in Zimbabwe. Some employers bluntly tell their domestic servants that either you accept what I am giving you or you go. Most employees accept it because there is no alternative. This must stop now," he said.

He also urged the Government to establish state collective farms to alleviate unemployment in the country. "Most of our people who are presently unemployed would be employed on such farms and make a better living."

## IMMIGRATION, EMIGRATION STATISTICS GIVEN

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 May 81 p 8

[Text]

**MORE** Zambians settled in Zimbabwe in February than any other foreign nationals, although returning Zimbabwean citizens still formed the biggest group of immigrants.

Figures released by the Government's Central Statistical Office show 133 Zambian citizens immigrated in February compared to 129 British, the second largest group, and 67 South Africans.

**TOTAL**

A total of 263 Zimbabweans, out of the country for more than a year, came home and there were 40 Malawians, 21 Americans, and 11 Indians in the group total of 732. Of these, 427 were new immigrants, 285 returning residents and 20 temporary residents.

Once again Salisbury got the lion's share of the immigrants, taking 403, while Bulawayo was second with 104.

In the same month 1526 people emigrated from Zimbabwe, 1078 going to South Africa, 108 to Britain, 98 to Australia and 81 to Malawi.

There is usually a seasonal slump in tourism in February and this year was no exception with 22 394 people visiting the country including 488 in transit. But despite the drop from December and January, the total was still more than twice that for last year and about four times the 1979 figure.

**BUSINESSMEN**

Visiting businessmen increased to 4 089 — almost as many as for the best month last year.

South Africans may again have been the biggest group of tourists, as 8 417 came from that country, Botswana and Swaziland. But of these, 225 were Botswana staying less than one night.

So Zambia, which sent 7 919 tourists, could now be the biggest single source of visitors, although just under 30 percent are day trippers, often crossing the border for a quick shopping trip.

There were 2 253 Europeans, mostly from Britain, 780 from the American continents and 170 Asians.

## RETURN OF BIG GAME HUNTERS REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 May 81 p 10

[Article by Keith Kiewiet, Victoria Falls]

[Text]

WITH the end of the war in Zimbabwe, these particular green hills of Africa are now luring an increasing number of Americans and Europeans to Hemingway type safaris where sundowners flow to tales of bravery in the bush.

It is a romantic image and a lucrative one for Zimbabwe. The hunting rich of the world are spending tens of thousands of dollars in foreign currency for what is to them the pleasure of shooting some of the world's best wildlife.

For every trophy displayed in some swanky American home or some mansion in Europe, hundreds of dollars of much-needed foreign currency flows into Zimbabwe's coffers.

The hunting is expensive but it is claimed to be the best in the world. Professional hunter Jeff Broom says, for example, that 90 percent of the world's top trophies for sable antelope come from Zimbabwe.

He points out that the Matetse area — wedged between Wankie in the south and Victoria Falls in the north — is a truly wild area where game does not have to compete with domestic animals as is the case in many other parts of Africa.

"This area has never carried domestic stock and the wildlife here has never been tampered with, artificially bred and so on. It is part of the real old Africa," he said.

He also disputes the suggestion that the arrival of an increasing number of hunters from overseas will destroy this haven.

## RANCHES

"There is no question of there being an open season on this vast store of animals. Hunters only take one percent of the population of any given animal which is far less than the figure taken by natural predators. And, because hunters also shoot the predators a status quo is maintained," he said.

South African hunting firms say their hunting is cheaper. But South African hunting is generally done on ranches where there is an artificially reduced genetic pool and the quality of game, claims Mr Broom, does not compare.

Expensive it is. The flat rate for professional hunters is between \$280 and \$400 a day for their services. Field staff, transport through the hunting area, tents and so on are thrown in for free — as are the sundowners.

But trophy fees, taxidermist fees, hunting licence fees and transport costs to the pick-up point in Zimbabwe are not.

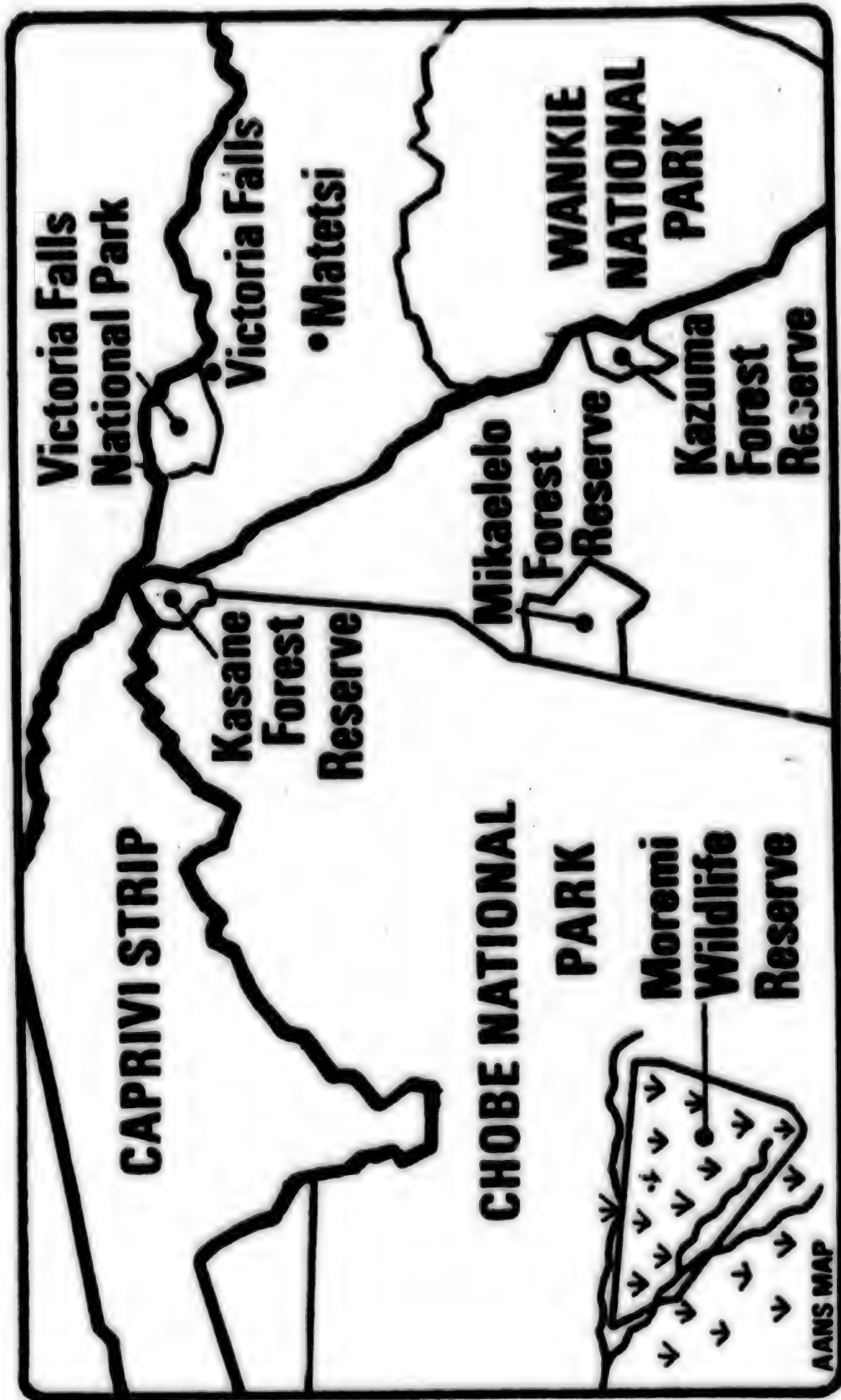
## SPLENDID

So, for example, for every buffalo you shoot it will cost you an extra \$500 in trophy fees, for every lion about \$30 and for every leopard about \$540. Elephants can cost between \$80 and \$2 400 — depending on where the hunting takes place. The smaller, more common, buck will cost you \$16. Taxidermist fees vary widely.

All in all you can have a splendid fortnight's hunting in Zimbabwe for a cool \$16 000.

While this is obviously out of the reach of most people there are some to whom this amount means very little.

Recently, an American hunter spent \$45 000 for a month's hunting in Botswana and Zimbabwe. On top of this he hired a freelance photographer to record the whole safari on



THE map shows areas that are considered among Africa's best hunting and tourist  
paradises. The thick borders show international boundaries that separate Botswana  
(left), Zimbabwe (right) and Zambia (above, right) and many tourists and hunters  
go into all three countries in search of picture and prey.

cine film and with still photographs. The photographer was paid \$280 a day.

The cost of hunting in northern Botswana is much the same as in Zimbabwe as are the conditions.

Because the war has ended in Zimbabwe hunting patterns are beginning to revert to what they were before the war. Hunting safaris sometimes start in Botswana and then move over the border into Zimbabwe.

"Sometimes they start in Zimbabwe and sometimes in Botswana and they go for certain animals on one side of the border and for others on the other side," a spokesman for a Botswana safari firm said.

Although hunting in Botswana was not seriously affected by the war the prospect of hunting in a much wider area with different landscapes is expected to attract more hunters to this area.

Not all the hunting is for the rich. You can go on a six-day hunt, limiting yourselves to lesser animals and birds, for about \$2 000. It would be expensive for most but as a

once-in-a-lifetime experience not completely out of reach.

For those who prefer to shoot wildlife with cameras it is a much cheaper affair altogether. For about \$15 a day safari guides will take photographers within reach of most wild animals. Again, prices vary from operator to operator.

The end of the war has also resulted in an increasing number of ordinary tourists returning to northern Botswana and the Wankie/Victoria Falls areas.

### CONFIDENT

The real flow of tourists has not yet returned but tour operators in these areas are confident it will.

The attraction of the northern Botswana/Victoria Falls/Wankie area of Zimbabwe is that it is still part of the real old Africa — something that political developments cannot change.

"The magic of a lion's roar in the middle of a star-studded African night is older than any political system. It transcends anything like that," a professional hunter said, — Herald Africa News Service.



## BRIEFS

**YOUTH CENTERS**--Eight youth centres, one for each province, will be set up by the Ministry of Youth, Sport and Recreation as soon as suitable premises can be found, the Deputy Minister, Mr George Rutanhire, said yesterday. The centres, which will be established in the rural areas, will give vocational training to many young people including troops wanting to leave the army and the unemployed in the cities, he said. The Deputy Minister was speaking in an interview after receiving a gift of more than \$7 000 worth of musical equipment from Longman Zimbabwe for the Zimbabwe Youth Band, a 57-man band and choir which was formed in Mozambique by former guerillas. The electronic equipment would be used to train youngsters interested in music as well as being used by the band for concerts. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 May 81 p 5]

**NGANGAS WARNED**--A magistrate yesterday warned traditional medical practitioners in the Mtoko area about contraventions of the Witchcraft Suppression Act. The magistrate at Mtoko, Mr J. A. Makhaza, was sentencing a traditional medical practitioner, Madara Mataka, to 12 months' imprisonment with eight months conditionally suspended for five years. Mataka pleaded not guilty to imputing that Mrs Shisha Kativa was a witch and that she had caused the death of Sadza Mari, a youth, by unnatural means. The magistrate found him guilty. Mrs Kativa told the court that the father of the dead youth had accused her of causing the death of his son. He took her to Mataka, a well-known nganga in the area, she said. Mataka took a piece of paper from the wall of his hut and ordered her to place it on her chest and then give it back to him. When she had done this, Mataka told her she was a witch and asked her why she went about bewitching other people. The magistrate said he had dealt with cases of assault in the area which were related to contraventions of the Witchcraft Suppression Act. He warned traditional healers that if they were in doubt about contraventions of the Act they should contact the authorities, who would advise them. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 May 81 p 6]

**HELP FOR CO-OPS**--The respective roles of the Government and peasants in forming co-operatives were set out by the Deputy Minister of Rural Development and Resettlement, Mr Moven Mahachi, yesterday. He told farmers forming a co-operative in Mhondoro that substantial moral and material Government support was essential to change traditional peasant agriculture. However, Mr Mahachi said: "Care must be taken not to impose social and economic objectives that are too widely at variance with the peasant aspiration." He said the basic service development should be done by the Government--even if it meant paying heavy subsidies. They were:



Construction of schools and hospitals; Providing transport for both goods and passengers--the Zimbabwe road motor services should be expanded to cover rural areas; Construction of dams and irrigation schemes--in every district there should be at least one irrigation scheme to start with and as many dams as possible; Establishment of wholesale depots and grain depots in the rural areas. Mr Mahachi said it must be realised that the Government could not institute development without the full participation of the people. "Government assistance is not a substitute for hard work. There is no room for laziness, drunkenness and idleness in independent Zimbabwe," he said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 May 81 p 3]

ZIYAMBI CASE ADJOURNS--The trial of the Deputy Minister of Home Affairs, Senator Tarisai Ziyambi, on charges of overcharging lodgers at his Westwood home, will continue on July 3. The Senator was not present during yesterday's formal remand proceedings at Salisbury Magistrates' Court. The date of the resumption was agreed to by the prosecutor, Mr Dave Sankey, and Mr Honour Mkushi, who is appearing for the Senator. Mr Sankey said he had been instructed by the Attorney-General to present a statement to clarify certain of the proceedings at the start of the Senator's trial last week. The statement said: "1. A decision was made not to proceed on certain charges relating to electricity against Senator Ziyambi. 2. From a technical point of view only the President can grant a complete and final immunity from prosecution on any charges... 3. From a practical point of view, however, in the present case, the investigation has been completed and it was decided not to proceed and this matter is, therefore, now closed." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 May 81 p 5]

FPA LEAGUE MEMBERSHIP--Family planning had reduced Zimbabwe's population growth from 3,7 percent to 3,2 percent making it the first African country in which fertility levels had dropped, the director of the Family Planning Association, Mr Peter Dodds, has disclosed. In an interview yesterday Mr Dodds said that in a report on the Zimbabwe family planning programme, published earlier this month, the Washington-based Population Reference Bureau stated: "Briefly the projection shows that because of family planning the population is growing at approximately 3,2 percent per year rather than 3,7 percent." A jubilant Mr Dodds said it was the first reported occasion in Africa where fertility levels had materially reduced, through a voluntary family planning programme. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 May 81 p 5]

AZ REFORMS--The Deputy Minister of Transport, Dr Edward Pswarayi, said yesterday that developments were in the pipeline concerning the delay in Africanisation at Air Zimbabwe and he would be able to assess any progress in about 10 days. "I am not very happy with the situation now. I have been meeting officials and they have promised me something but there are no concrete steps yet," he said. Last month the Deputy Minister accused the airline of failing to Africanise, despite a Presidential directive. About the same time a Government committee was set up to investigate complaints about discrimination in conditions of service, wages and promotions. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 May 81 p 3]

**END OF**

**FICHE**

**DATE FILMED**

June 12, 1981